The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,118 New Series — BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1887.

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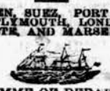
SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
*L. BALLARAT.	4752	910	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAURITANIA..	3954	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
*L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
—UATHAY	2983	500	M. de Hosne	28th "
*L. BOKARA	2944	500	C. H. Edwards	4th Nov.
† *VICTORIA	6040	1500	G. F. Cates	11th "
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Grew	18th "
—SURAT	3112	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Ply South, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 124 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	2500	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.,	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th "
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Sassoon House, 35, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 20th, 1887. Agents.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE. Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1887.
IMPERATOR (new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600 650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600 650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200 600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200 600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Bassoon House, 35, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next. Estimated at 25 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th October next, after which hour no Tenders will be received.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the Undersigned.

A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th September 1887.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th October 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundar and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 10th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,782 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, the 8th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 8th October, at 3 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 4, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

A most delicious Smoke.
Per box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this speciality. It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE & CO.'S)

Per dozen Qts	Rs. 5 4
Per dozen Pts	" 4 4
Per case of 3 dozen Qts	" 15 0
Per case of 6 dozen Pts	" 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very best rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1	Rs. 45 nett per 1,000.
Do. " " 2	" 41 " " "
Do. " " 3	" 35 " " "

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, D. MACROPOLO, Agent in Bombay, or of any Merchants.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, I ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1 6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1 lb. packets	per packet 1 0
	in 2 lb. packets	per packet 2 0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea		per lb. 0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	... ...	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	... ...	" 30-8	"
Extra Dry	... ...	" 42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	... ...	" 36-8	" " "

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!
THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR OR TAFFETTA SHIRTS.
Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached, Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
" Gold Hunting Keyless Case	" 65
" Gold Half-Hunting "	" 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

DALLMEYER'S "RAPID" RECTILINEAR LENS.
(PATENT.)

Each Lens is supplied with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms. Each Lens, marked below, with smaller stops, can be used for the next size *larger* view.

Size of View, or Landscape.	Size of Group or Portrait.	Diameter of Lenses.	Back Focus.	Equiv. Focus.	Price, Rigid Setting.
5 by 4 in.	4¼ by 3¼ in.	¾ in.	5½ in.	6 in.	Rs. 80
8¼ by 6½ "	6 by 5 "	1¼ "	10½ "	11 "	" 120
10 by 8 "	8¼ by 6½ "	1¼ "	12¼ "	13 "	" 150

ROSS' RAPID SYMMETRICAL LENS.

For Groups Out-of-Doors, Views, Interiors, Architecture, Copying and every kind of Outdoor Photography,

Giving an angle of from 50 to 80 Degrees.

The Rapid Symmetricals, being aplanatic work with full aperture, and are, perhaps, the best and most useful Lenses an Amateur or Professional Photographer can possess for general outdoor purposes.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lenses.	Equiv. Focus.	Price in Rigid Setting.
8¼ by 6½ in.	8 by 5 in.	1¼ in.	11 in.	Rs. 120
10 by 8 "	8½ by 6½ "	1½ "	13 "	" 150
12 by 10 "	10 by 8 "	2 "	16 "	" 200

Each Lens is supplied with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms. With smaller stops, the next size larger plate than that given.

VOIGTLANDER'S LENSES

Lens for Groups.

No.	Aperture.	Equiv. Focus.	Size of Landscape.	Size of Group.	Price.
0	1 in.	42-3in.	4½ by 3½ in.	4 by 3 in.	Rs. 50
2	1½ "	9½ "	7 by 6 "	6 by 5 "	" 90
3	2 "	11 "	8½ by 6½ "	7 by 6 "	" 110
4	2½ "	14 "	10½ by 8½ "	8½ by 6½ "	" 150

Each Lens with a set of Diaphragms.
WIDE ANGLE EURYSCOPES.

No.	Aperture.	Equiv. Focus.	Large Stop.	Small Stop.	Price.
0	6-12 inch.	4½ inches,	5 by 4 in.	7½ by 5 in.	Rs. 60
3	10-12 "	7½ "	8½ by 6½ "	10 by 8 "	" 90
4	1 "	9 "	9½ by 7½ "	12 by 10 "	" 120

Each Lens fitted with Rotating Diaphragms.

J. NEUBERG,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SEASON 1887-1888.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager.....Mr. H. STANLEY.
EVERY EVENING AT 9.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER 1887.
HARRY STANLEY'S
YOUTHFUL
OPERA BOUFFE & PANTOMIME CO.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S
COMIC OPERA,
PATIENCE
OR
BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE.

THURSDAY,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

FRIDAY,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
Under Distinguished Patronage
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Prices of Admission as usual.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
Change of programme each evening.

MINNESINGERS.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, this WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain FREE ADMISSION Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their Guests, price ONE RUPEE each, on application to the Honorary Secretary, G. W. ROUGHTON. Dated 29th of Sept. 1887, 70, Tamarind Lane.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

A FAIR AND CLEAR COMPLEXION.
LOCOCK'S
LOTION
COMBINES
PERFECT HARMLESSNESS AND ELEGANCE
AND THE POWER TO PRODUCE PERFECTLY LIFE-LIKE TINTS.
FOR THE CLOSEST OBSERVER CANNOT DETECT ITS USE.
WHILST IT IS
ENDORSED BY SOCIETY WOMEN,
PRAISED BY PRETTY WOMEN,
LONGED FOR BY HOMELY WOMEN,
AND PURCHASED BY ALL WOMANKIND.

The demand for this toilet requisite is something really stupendous. Nor is this strange or wonderful, when we reflect that not one lady out of a hundred has naturally a fine complexion.

Ladies, if you have not tried our Locock's Lotion you should do so without any unnecessary delay. It beautifies without injury, removing all sallowness, freckles, sunburn, acne or blockheads, tan, unsightly blotches, and redness from the skin, and retains

YOUTH,
HEALTH,
HANDSOMENESS,
COMELINESS,
AND
BEAUTY.

It stands to-day without a rival in the esteem of the fair sex the world over. It removes Crow's feet and is as harmless in its effects as water, and pure as the lilly of the valley.

In Bottles Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs 30 per Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 5 per New Issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December 1886, will be paid on and after the 10th instant, at the Office of the Company, Apollo Bunder. Warrants payable at Bombay.

A. H. ZENAL ABADEEN SHERAZEE,
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1887. Agent.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited,

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of Rs. 6 per cent. per annum, for the year ending 30th June, 1887, will be paid on or after the 10th instant, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 1st instant, on production of the Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
pp. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.,
JAFFER MOLADINA.
Secretaries & Agents, the Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.
No. 15, Marine-street, Fort, Bombay, 1st Oct. 1887.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the work of ASPHALTING GROUND, FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of the NEW POLICE MAGISTRATE'S COURT BUILDING, Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed, to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAO BAHADUR PREMABHOY HEMABHOY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be considered to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and chawls, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon without the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1373½ square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 2, new No. 16/47, old Survey Nos. 78, 79, 80, new Survey No. 3763 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5259 (1-2) 5324, 5325, 5228, 5231, 5234, 5225, 5227 1-2) Street, Nos (9 28 (1) (la) 10-22 (2) 3 (5) (6) (8) 24 and bounded on the east partly by the property of the Vendor and partly by the property of Gokaldas Madhowjee, on the west partly by the property of Dastoor Sorabjee and partly by the property of Merwanjee Framji Banajor, on the north partly by the property of Dadabhoy Baxter and partly by the property of Gokaldas Madhowjee, and on the south by the said Gunpowder Road.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1887.

THAKURDAS DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that CAZEE SAHEB SHAIK MAHOMED bin CAZEE MAHOMED HASSAN MOORGAY and MAHOMED ALLY bin CAZEE MAHOMED HASSAN MOORGAY of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the properties described in the particulars hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1887.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST.—All that piece of Fazendari land together with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Cazee or Chuckla Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Old Cazee or Chuckla Street, on the West side thereof containing by admeasurement 273 2 9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed formerly under Municipal No. 14 and at present under Ward B No. 430, Street Nos. 25, 27, 29, 40 and 42, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the property of Fazloodin bin Ahmed Saheb Lahoray, on the South by the premises secondly hereinafter described, on the East by the said Old Cazee Street, and on the West by the Hassan Khan Khalifa Street, which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants. Secondly.—All that piece of Fazendari land together with the tenement standing thereon, situate at Old Cazee Street aforesaid, on the west side thereof containing by admeasurement 81 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed under Municipal No. 38, and at present under Ward B No. 442, a rent No. 38, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of the said F. zloodin bin Ahmed Saheb Lahoray, on the east by the said Old Cazee Street, and on the west by a portion of the premises, firstly herein before described. And Thirdly.—All that piece of leasehold land together with the tenement or stable standing thereon, situate at Hussein Khan Khalifa Street, without the Fort, fronting the said Hussein Khan Khalifa Street, on the east side thereof containing by admeasurement 19 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collector's old Land Revenue No. 3, New No. 15 and 39 old Survey No. 1813 New Survey No. 2 38, and formerly assessed under Municipal No. 13, New No. 27 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the north by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of Dhanjibhoy Jussa, on the east by the property of the said Fazloodin bin Ahmed Saheb Lahoray, and on the west by the said Hasumkhan Khalifa Street, which said premises hereinbefore secondly and thirdly described were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. F. D. Parker, whose term of office has lapsed under section 14 of the Port Trust Act by his absence from the Board for six consecutive Meetings beyond the leave of absence obtained by him.

The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Oct. 4, 1887.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ..... " 2-12 "

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

becoming Performing or Non-performing Members of the above Society are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, by whom Copies of the Rules will be supplied.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Public Works, Secretariat.

NOTICE.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Bank of Bombay will receive SUBSCRIPTIONS from all who may desire to contribute to the proposed Memorial to the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Gentlemen who have already promised subscriptions are requested to pay the same to the Bank at their earliest convenience.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
K. T. TELANG,
Secretaries.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNINGAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 20, Hamman Row, on WEDNESDAY the 5 October 1887, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st To elect a Member of Committee.
2nd To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration
By order of the Local Committee,

P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 23 September 1887.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT.
INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM, Surgeon on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen ..... Rs. 6
Small " " ..... Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle ..... Annas 9
" Small " " ..... Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the MILL-BUILDING, MACHINERY, PLANT ENGINES, BOILERS, OUTHOUSES, &c., belonging to the Narayan Cotton Mills, Ld. (in liquidation) are for sale by Private Contract or Public Auction.

The terms of sale and a plan of the premises and machinery will be exhibited at the Co pany's Office on the premises or on application to the Undersigned.

The Mills are open to inspection during office-hours, viz., from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Undersigned invite Sealed Tenders from intending purchasers.

Each tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs 500, which will be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted.

The Tenders must be sent in or before Saturday, 8th October.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

DHANJIBHAI H. WAIDIA,
SHIVRAM V. BHANDARKAR,
Liquidators.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a NEW PASSENGER STATION at Bandora.

Drawings and Specifications, with Schedules of Quantities, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 3rd October next, where Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rupees ten per copy.

Tenders to be addressed "to the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company," and marked "Tender for Bandora New Station."

Tenders to be delivered not later than NOON on MONDAY the 17th of October.

A sum of one thousand rupees must be deposited with each Tender—the deposits to be endorsed "in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the west or any Tender.

V. M. SLEATER,
Acting Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 26th September 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ACCELERATION OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LAHORE.

FROM the 1st October 1887, the Mail Train Service between Bombay and Lahore via Rewari and Ferozepore will be accelerated.

The Down Train will arrive at Lahore 5 hours and 15 minutes earlier and the Up Train leave Lahore 6 hours and 20 minutes later.

The timings of trains will be as below:—

DOWN. Stations.	Time. H. M.	UP. Stations.	Time. H. M.
Bombay (Colaba). Dep	20 0	Lahore.....Dep.	15 40
Ferozepore (4th day) Ar	6 0	Ferozepore .... "	19 55
Lahore (4th day)..... "	10 55	Bombay (4th day). Ar.	7 25

L. OCALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, dated Bombay, 5th Sept. 1887.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize ... ... Rs. 500
2nd " ... ... " 200
3rd " ... ... " 100
20 Prizes ... ... " 10 each

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market or 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE

Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns or the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK.....	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer.....	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel).....	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien.....	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Chrastoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs.		22
" " " 8 doz. Pints "		31

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	" 55 0	Rs 66
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen-Champagne.		
Goldsack, Extra.....	Rs. ..	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. Farrmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Stein wein	" ..	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" 32 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35	" ..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Cupille, Macau Medoc.		
Suterne	Rs. 20 0	..
PORT WINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine "	" 22 0	..
Very fine "	" 27 0	..
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	" 38 0	..
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 16 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	..
Los Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Lafarbrus	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau Lafite	" 27 0	" ..
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	" ..
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 0
Cru de Barroyre	" 16 0	" ..
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17	..
Chateau Roomer	" 18 0	..
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	..
From Brandenbusch Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" ..	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY.		
from Munzer and Fils	" 25	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules...	" 37 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne.....	" 30 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy.....	" 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 25 0	
"	" 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 21 0	

BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles.....	" 5 ..	" ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 ..	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 4 ..	" 2 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" ..
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	" 13 0	..
Etna Rossa	" 14 ..	..
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 15 0	..
Do. Finest	" 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 30 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 28, Rs.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality..	1 lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From Buss, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus.....	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 1 8
Do. middle size	" 2 0	" ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Peas	" ..	" 0 12
Peas Soup.....	" ..	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 0
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, June 28, 1887.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to intimate that they will carry on that their Business will be carried on as hitherto under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHEED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 20 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying or selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Farriery and the management of a thoroughly practical English Barrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminii at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English Chef and is specially suited to Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$3,100,000
RESERVE FUND 620 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted commission through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,000.
REST..... " 182,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

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F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

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Original Manufacturer of JOB.
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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this powerful tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To youth it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children, who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficac

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council 3 p. m.
Polo Tournament, 4-30 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills 3 p. m.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company 4-30 p. m.
Minnesingers' Smoking Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion 9-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Cothay (s), from London and Commilla (s), Coast and Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi and Dragoman (s), Calcutta.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September 1887 was 2,596, daily average 86, total of new admissions 1,294, and the number of children vaccinated 84.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—An inquest was held by the coronor yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Roopla woman, aged 65 years. Deceased, a feebie mendicant woman, while passing along Ardaseer Dady Street, on the 23rd instant, was accidently knocked down by a Municipal cart, and injured. She was then removed to the Hospital, where she died on Monday last. A verdict was recorded to the effect that death was the result of exhaustion.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Corner yesterday at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, touching the death of Tamooljee Merwanjee aged 25 years. Deceased was a very illtempered man and maltreated every one in the house in which he lived. About 3 p.m., on Sunday he assaulted his mother. The police had to be called, and he was taken in custody, but subsequently released. He was a man of unsound mind. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning his body was recovered from a well on the esplanade near the Presidency Pay Office. The verdict was that death was caused by suicidal drowning in a well, while in an unsound state of mind.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.—Lalla Rakia, a Soortee lad of 14 years, was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey by Inspector Nolan with having fraudulent possession of five dhotars. A sepoy had stopped the boy while he was passing along on the road with a bundle, and found in it the five dhotars. Suspecting something, he questioned the lad, who, after giving evasive answers at first, admitted having stolen them with the help of other boys. In answer to the magistrate he stated he earned a livelihood by shampooing, though he had parents and brothers. He stole the clothes because he had been put up to do so by other boys. His Worship thought he had fallen into bad company and accordingly sent him to the Sassoon Reformatory.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Sonapore Burning Ground, touching the death of Kallian Kanjee aged 4 years. Deceased was the son of a carpenter named Canjee Lalljee and lived with his parents at Musjid Bunder Road. On the morning of the 27th ultimo, deceased accidentally fell down a staircase and sustained a slight wound on the right side of his head. Some native oil was applied to the wound and the boy went about as usual. On Monday he was seized with spasms and took jaw set in. The spasms continued, and he died about 7 p.m. on Monday evening. A verdict to the effect that death was caused by tetanus, following a wound of the head, received by an accidental fall down a staircase, was recorded.

ALLEGED CARELESSNESS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Inspector Guider charged Rama Sudoo, a labourer, with having caused dangerous hurt by a negligent act to Giga Kesa on the 3rd inst. From the evidence adduced before the court it appeared that the accused had been employed as a labourer at a godown. With others he rolled bales of cotton from an upper story into the streets, preparatory to their being loaded in cart. The proper way to have done so, Mr. Guider informed the court, was to let the bales down the stairs by a sling. But the accused, too lazy to do that, used to roll them into the street. The consequence was that a passer by was struck by one of the bales, and had his leg broken. No one had warned the unfortunate man, neither had the accused called out before letting the bale go. In defence the accused stated that there had been no negligence on his part, as he had simply to roll the bales down, and other labourers had been placed below to caution passers-by, the case was remanded owing to the complainant being still in hospital.

THE APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL.—Mr. C. Pallonjee, the proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla and the Victoria and Victoria Family Hotels on the Esplanade, has from the 1st instant opened a new hotel, at the junction of the Colaba and Apollo Bunder Roads, under the name of the Apollo Bunder Hotel. The situation and its surroundings are highly advantageous to the patrons of the hotel who should be delighted with the views of Malabar Hill, of Back Bay, of Colaba, and of the harbour which it affords. Hotel enterprise has vastly progressed in Bombay since the days when the genial and kind-hearted old gentleman Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee made a name for himself by his admirable management of the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla. The opening of the Esplanade Hotel and the Great Western Hotel have marked a new era in hotel-life and have revolutionised the former state of affairs. The large accommodation provided in the new hotel and its liberal and costly appointments should enable it to compete successfully with the best hotels of Bombay.

PERFORMANCE AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE PRINCE'S DOCK.—An Entertainment was given at the Seamen's Institute, Princes Dock, on Saturday evening. The Hall was crowded, the front seats down to the centre of the Hall being reserved by prepaymont, and the remainder free to sailors only. The programme was given by the Byculla Dramatic Club, under Mr. W. H. Mayers, who acted as leader and stage manager, and the minstrelsy of Violins, Flute, Tambo. &c., was under Mr. Stone Hewett, who presided at the piano. The pieces entitled "The Palace of Magic," and "Betsey Brown" elicited great amusement, as did also the Irish Jig by Mr. R. Brown. The concluding farce "How to raise a hundred pounds"—by Messrs. Lamoury, Spalding, Power and Mayers was equally well rendered. The Rev. W. A. H. Ellison, in moving a vote of thanks to the performers, stated, that with such talent as they had seen that night, there was every prospect of the Institute becoming not only well known but much appreciated by others besides seamen. The evening's amusement concluded at 11 o'clock, by the band playing "God save the Queen."

A SELF-HELPING NEIGHBOUR.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged Asso Shewa and Manok Kirpal, two Banias, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of gold embroidery valued at Rs. 324, the property of Dewkaram Gia, a mucoadam. It appeared from the complainant's statement that on the 27th ultimo a fire occurred in the house in which he lived in Damba Gully. Among the many neighbours who lent him a willing hand to help him, the accused were conspicuously active. After the complainant come to examine his goods a few days later he missed the embroidery, and making inquires about it, learnt that the first accused had some for sale. Following up this clue the complainant found that the embroidery was his, and reported the matter to the police. When Asso Shewa was arrested he admitted having stolen the articles, but averred that he had been prompted by his companion, who was also taken into custody. Pleading guilty, his Worship fined the first accused Rs. 20 with one day's imprisonment, the second accused being discharged, though his Worship was of opinion that the latter was morally guilty. However there was no evidence against him, and he had to give him the benefit of the law.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Withul Daya, described as a bricklayer, and Narayen Bhicka, a coachman, were yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Doosbhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 with driving his dog-cart in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life on the 17th ultimo at Parell Road, and thereby causing injury to Antone Gregory DeAlmeida, a boarding house keeper near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, and accused No. 2 with the abetment of the said offence. The two accused it appeared on the evening of the date in question, at about half past 7 o'clock, were driving in a dog-cart, No. 1 driving, and No. 2, holding a whip in his hand, was urging the horse along, which was going at racing speed. The complainant was then passing along the footpath, when all of a sudden the shafts of the dog-cart came violently into collision with his chest and he was knocked down, sustaining severe injuries to his person. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment for two days. The two accused after the occurrence drove off at a rapid rate, but were pursued by the passers by, seized and handed over to the Police. The accused had nothing to say in defence, and were both convicted and fined Rs. 30 each with the alternative of a months rigorous imprisonment.

TEMPERANCE CONCERT AT COLABA.—Another of these monthly Concerts, organized by the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, took place on Monday evening in the Wesleyan Chapel at Colaba, General A. H E Campbell of Secunderabad, presiding. The room was crowded. The performers one and all executed their parts well and quite deserved the hearty applause they received. Recitations by Messrs. Stevenson and Whittaker were the source of much fun and laughter, especially the one entitled "The Charity dinner" which was exceedingly well delivered by Mr. Stevenson. A pianoforte solo by Miss Kate Allan was well executed, as were also the duets by the Misses Yardely and Misses Graham and Cohen. Mr. J. H. Davey sang "Good Night Beloved" and "True till Death" very effectively, and Mrs Allan delighted the audience with the manner in which she rendered "The Brook" and her encore song. An earnest Temperance address with a touch of pleasant humour about it, —was delivered by the Chairman, General Campbell. He did not approve of telling a soldier in an imperative tone to go to the Clergyman and sign the pledge; but being himself an abstainer, he was glad he could say to the soldier "come along with me, follow me" and with commendable pride he asked if ever a British soldier refused to follow his captain when bid to do so? A vote of thanks to the Chairman was called for and heartily responded to, and after a short prayer, the proceedings concluded.

VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL AT POONA.—The Annual Prize Distribution of this Institution was held at the Soldier's Institute, on Monday evening, under unusually auspicious circumstances, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught giving countenance to the proceedings and distributing the prizes. With his usual punctuality, His Royal Highness arrived at 4-30 p.m., being received by Messrs Lee-Warner, Kirkham, and the Rev. Mr. Sorabji, by whom he was conducted to his seat. His arrival was announced by the band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who struck up the National Anthem on his approach, afterwards playing a selection of music during the evening. Proceedings commenced with the reading of the Annual Report, which (thanks mainly to the personal exertions of Mrs. Sorabji and her plucky journey to England), shows most excellent results and progress; and should prove the turning-point in the career of the School, and the era to which future generations will look back, His Royal Highness, having read the certificates of the Government Inspector, made a speech, in which after dwelling upon the convincing facts and figures contained in the Report of the School, he congratulated all connected with its management on the signal success it had proved. He spoke in the warmest terms of the results of the training given in the School and the very successful manner in which the standard of efficiency was maintained during Mrs. Sorabji's absence in England. He also expressed his appreciation of the kindergarter system, which had been introduced among the younge scholars with the happiest results. His Royal Highness concluded by congratulating Mrs. Sorabji on the satisfactory termination of her trip to the British Isles, and expressed a hope that she might long be spared to continue the good work she had so well begun. Referring to the religious instruction, H. R. H. said he was pleased to find it was on a simple and sound basis, and that he was quite sure it would tell for good on all who came within its influence. H. R. H. had heard on all sides of the good work Mrs. Sorabji was doing, and he hoped that under the divine guidance the School would prosper, and if he could add a further wish it would be that it might if possible surpass itself.—*Deccan Herald.*

DEATH OF SURGEON B. N. KOYAJI.

WE regret to announce the death yesterday morning of Surgeon Byramji Noshervanji Koyaji, of the Indian Medical service, on the Bombay establishment. Dr. Koyaji, after having obtained his degree of L.M.S. in the Bombay University, proceeded to England for the purpose of competing for the Indian Medical service. Having successfully passed his examination, he was selected for the Bombay Presidency, in which he served for upwards of eight years. He was a great favourite with the officers and men of his regiment, and was very skilful in his profession. He was the eldest surviving son of Mr. N. Koyaji of the Bombay Municipality.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DENIAL OF PARTNERSHIP.

HAJI CADURBUX AND ANOTHER *vs.* SULLEMAN SALAODDIN AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of Rs. 3,818-7-0 for money lent and advanced, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum from October 1886. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the first defendant. The other two defendants were absent. By an agreement, dated 1st May 1886, it was agreed that the plaintiffs should advance moneys to the defendants for the purpose of their tanning business and should be paid commission at the rate of [illegible] for every score of hides tanned by the defendants. In pursuance of the agreement, the plaintiffs advanced several sums of money, the accounts of which were duly adjusted on the 7th June 1886, and the balance appearing at the foot of the account had been paid off by the defendants. Since the adjustment, however, the plaintiffs had paid several sums of money for the defendants, and there was now due to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 3,818-7-0, for which the suit was brought. Plaintiffs were entitled to Rs. 240 as commission under the agreement, but in order to save the expense and delay of taking an account of such commission, they waived their claim in that respect. For the first defendant it was urged that he never was a partner of the second and third defendants, and that he never carried on business with them or either of them under the style or firm of Salaodin Khedur and Company, or under any other name. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the plaintiffs, urged that the second defendant was a son of the first; and that the latter used to do business on behalf of the former, who was a mere youth of about twenty years. The defendants were natives of Malabar, and had a tanning factory at Dharavi near Mahim. Evidence was called to prove the plaintiffs' claim, but was not finished at the rising of the Court.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

AN ALLEGED FORGED WILL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WILL OF GOOLABCHUND ROYCHUND.

THIS was a petition by Moghjee Lukhmidas for probate of the last will of the deceased Goolabchund Roychund, whose only sister named Munchabai had entered a caveat to the petition. The Hon. Mr Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Lang and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveatrix. Goolabchund Roychund died at Bombay on the 19th January 1887, having made his will on the 28th January 1885, and leaving behind property of the value of about Rs. 53,920. The petitioner was appointed the sole executor. Deceased left behind as his next-of-kin, according to Hindu law, a sister named Munchabai. She opposed the grant of a probate to the applicant on the ground that the will produced was not the will of her deceased brother. She lived with the deceased for many years up to the time of his death, and was supported by him. She was entirely dependent upon him for her maintenance, and it was most unlikely that he would neglect to make any provision for her by his will. The signature to the will, she was informed, was not the deceased's signature. He was a Jain Bania of the Visza Oswal Surtee caste, while the petitioner and the alleged attesting witnesses were Mooltanees, who were no friends of the deceased or connected in business with him. She prayed that the probate be not grauted, and that the will should be declared a forged will. It was urged on behalf of the caveatrix that there were many circumstances in the case which favoured her contention. It would be most unnatural conduct on the part of the deceased to make no provision whatever by his will for his only sister, who was an old woman, who had been living with him and was entirely supported by him. The property left by him was of great value; and there was no reason why he should have selected as his executor a member of another caste, a Mooltanee, with whom he had no intimate relations of any kind. There were sums of money bequeathed for charities, not for the benefit of the testator's own caste, but for members of other castes. This circumstance was improbable on the face of it, and called into question the genuineness of the will. The hearing of the case had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above fund :—

Already acknowledged.....	Rs.	4,004	12 6
J. Fleming, Esq.	"	50	0 0
Total.....	Rs.	4,054	12 6

DEVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the ss. "Govino," in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

TEAS.—Choicest and cheapest, from as. 10 to Rs. 2-8 per lb. Phillips and Co. Ld. Bombay and Poona.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE following Resolution with reference to the passing of the Matriculation and Previous Examinations as qualifying for admission to the Public Service has been issued :—

Bombay Castle, 30th September, 1887.

Read again—

Government Resolution, No. 799, dated 16th May, 1887—Laying down certain tests for admission to the Public Service.

Read the following communications :—

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S.D., No. 1539, dated 20th June, 1887.

Petition from Mr. Dolatrao Surbhai Desai and other inhabitants of Surat, dated 21st June, 1887.

Letter from the Registrar of the University of Bombay, No. 215, dated 7th July, 1887.

Petition from the President and Honorary Secretaries, Undergraduates' Association, dated 16th July, 1887.

Letter from the Secretary, Loka Hitechu Sabha of Broach, No. 17, dated 19th August, 1887.

RESOLUTION.—By Government Resolution No. 799, dated May 16th, 1887, it was decided that in future the Matriculation and Previous Examinations would not be regarded as tests for admission to the public service. The revised rules for the Public Service Examination have not yet been issued, the University Final School Examination has not yet been introduced, and the hardship of disappointing the expectations of those who have been preparing for the University Examinations mentioned above has been reconsidered by Government.

2. Under these circumstances, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to allow the Matriculation and Previous Examinations to be regarded as tests for admission to the public service until September 1889.

THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR AND HIS MOTHER.

THE other day we gave some particulars, as presented in an article in the *Eastern Herald*, of a dispute between the Maharjah Holkar and the Dowager Maharani in reference to the administration of the Khasgi department at Indore. The *Central India Times* now gives a version of the dispute from the Holkar's point of view :—

There is nothing on record to show that Gautama Bai ever exercised the Sovereign authority over the villages presented to her in her husband's life time and which were subsequently lost in the tumult and revolt that followed the death of Ahlya Bai and Tukoji Holkar. There has been never a time in the history of the Holkar family, when it could be safely pointed out that the senior Ranee administered the Khasgi Department without any interference from the Durbar in the life time of the reigning Princes; but on the contrary there is abundance of proof to testify to the fact that even in late Maharaja's time, the duties attached to the Khasgi office were discharged by him and his Dowager Maharani had a voice in the disbursement of the revenue of this peculiar Department not as a matter of right but by mere suffrance and now too she enjoys the same privileges in its connection which she did in her late husband's time.

As for the appointment of Mr. Narayan Bhicaji in the capacity of Karbhari to the Khasgi Department the writer does not seem to have been supplied with the correct information. When Mr. Narayen the Joglekar communicated to His Excellency the Dewan Bhadoor the intelligence that he had been asked to do Khasgi work, he was at once shown the necessity of previously obtaining the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar who was then in England. On the request of Mr. Joglekar the Minister submitted the matter to His Highness who telegraphed back to say that the proposed appointment being unnecessary was not approved. The Maharaja's order was conveyed to Mr. Joglekar who on the receipt thereof insisted upon his right to intermeddle with the Khasgi Department. No amount of courteous intimation would induce him to desist from his interference and he was obliged to employ force to turn him; but whether it was only gross carelessness, or dishonest riding, was the question. Martin, called upon for an explanation, declared vehemently that he thought he had won by a head or neck, and the Stewards suspended their opinion on the case until after the dead heat had been run off. This was done and of course *Eceritt* won, and then the Stewards sat in conclave. Lord Ailesbury was called before them as well as Martin, and the examinations and deliberations were long. The Stewards were well versed in all racing matters (one of them was a Steward of the Jockey Club), but they evidently found the matter a serious one, for they intimated their intention of referring the case to the Jockey Club: and there it at present rests. But men's tongues did not rest: they wagged the more; and I am bound to add that the worst construction was put by the large majority on the affair. Great stress was laid on the way that *Eceritt* went in the market, the evident desire of the bookmakers to lay, and the fact that, with all the weight of money on him, and scarcely a man on the course who had not backed him, yet 4 to 1 might have been had about him before the flag fell. There were many men who *before* the race maintained something was wrong and I hear the Stewards put some very searching inquiries to Lord Ailesbury. No doubt there is a great deal of very curious running and curious riding just now. Some of it is done so artistically that, though we may suspect, proof is difficult. Here in this case supposing it was a robbery, it was a very bold one for Martin did what he did close home under the eye of all the people on the Stand, including the Stewards. If he *was* doing a shunt, why did he not stop his horse before he came to the distance? He let us see he could win in a canter and then very nearly got beaten. I brought forward this as a proof of his innocence, but my friends would not have it. "He did not mean winning" was their reply. I hope the Jockey Club Stewards will adjudicate on the case as quickly as they can. It is a serious charge to hang over a jockey's head, and it is one which affects Lord Ailesbury too. It ought to be settled before we meet at Doncaster the week after next. I see the Stewards of the Club have directed that Martin shall not be allowed to ride pending their decision, and as a like penalty has not been inflicted on J. Loates, who was reported for some suspicious riding at Huntingdon last week, it is clear he Stewards consider the York case a serious one.

BENGAL.

ACCIDENT ON THE DARJEELING RAILWAY.—A serious trolly accident occurred at noon on September 3 on the Himalayan Railway, half a mile below Kurseong. A trolly carrying Mr. Prestage, an official of the Railway, Mr. Martin and Mr. Warren, with three natives, was proceeding down the line towards Silliguri, when it unexpectedly met the up-mail train for Darjeeling. Every one on the trolly jumped off before the collision occurred, Mr. Prestage and one native escaping unhurt. Mr. Martin, however, sustained a severe cut on the back of the head, besides another contusion; Mr. Warren injured his leg, and two of the natives were seriously hurt: one of these men broke his collar bone and leg and was also dangerously cut about the face. The trolly was completely smashed up by the engine of the mail train. Medical assistance was promptly rendered by Dr. Smith of Kurseong, the two injured natives being removed to the Kurseong Hospital, where they are now lying.—*Pioneer.*

THE French Protestant missionaries appear to be making good their position on the banks of the Zambesi. M. Coillard has made a second journey from Sesheke to Sefoula, which he describes as being a rich and beautiful valley. King Sepopo did everything in his power to insure the safety of the travellers, although they required to be protected more from panthers and hyænas than from human beings. He even included in the escort several of the "mange-par-terre," so called because as a great privilege they are fed upon the contents of the Royal porringers after they have been poured on the ground. The party on their arrival were received with bands of music, and the King lent several of his Court jesters for the occasion. As Madame Coillard was the first white lady who had ever been seen at Sefoula she excited profound interest, and was greeted with cries of "Good morning our dear mother." M. Coillard says that the Zambesans are a singularly hospitable and jovial race, but very cruel in cases of witchcraft. Of this he was often reminded by seeing the remains of fires in which the unfortunate victims of superstition had perished. The French bid fair to do a good work on the Zambesi. They are engaged in a hitherto unoccupied field of labour, and are therefore not exciting the jealousies of any other European nationality. Moreover, the civilization of this part of Africa is safe in the hands of the men who have raised the Basutos from barbarism.

TREATMENT OF A EUROPEAN IN PUBNA JAIL.

SOME time last month a commander of one of the India General Company's flats, lying at Serajganj, had occasion to chastise one of his crew for a breach of discipline, and for this purpose he seems to have struck the man a few blows with his open hand. Within an hour the man was dead, and, after a preliminary inquiry by the local Magistrate, he was sent up for trial at the Sessions at Pubna and eventually, having been found guilty of simple hurt only, was fined Rs. 50, the learned Judge remarking that the assault had been almost justifiable under the circumstance which led to its being committed. A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* to complain of the prisoner's treatment in the Pubna Jail. He says :—

"He was there put into the jail and confined in what he (the prisoner) describes as 'a hollow cube.' He was neither allowed to write or receive letters without their being read. He was given nothing but soojee and rice to eat, and could not even get a bath during his stay in jail. He was, in fact, denied the most ordinary necessaries of Westerns civilization. As regards his solitary confinement and the reading of his letters, these are, perhaps, endurable hardships, but what excuse can be made by the prison authorities for not providing their prisoner with proper food? Any one who has ever visited a jail in Bengal willhave been struck by the careful and elaborate arrangements made for the diet of the native prisoners. Surely, even yet we may claim equal privileges with our Aryan brethren? It seems as absurd to feed a European on soojee and rice as it would be to feed a Bengali on Scotch bun and haggis, always supposing that the latter were to waive all caste objections to those questionable delicacies. One can hardly think the Collector of the district and Civil Surgeon were unaware of the prisoner's arrival in the station, but neither of these officials seem to have bestirred themselves in any way or given a thought to the comfort of their unfortunate fellow countryman. It is to be hoped that Government will not fail to call upon these gentlemen for an explanation as to why the same arrangements are not made for the comfort and dieting of European prisoners under remand as for the native ones."

THE RACING SCANDAL IN ENGLAND.

IT was announced in our telegraphic columns on Monday that the Marquis of Ailesbury and his trainer have been forbidden all-race-courses subject to the Jockey Club for life in consequence of the pulling of Everitt in the York races. Here is an account of the circumstances which led to this heavy sentence being passed from the pen of a sporting correspondent of the Allahabad paper :—

There was a nasty incident in the race for the Harewood Plate, and a very suspicious bit of riding which caused much comment and is still *pendente lite*. All the morning there had been a great tip about *Eceritt* a mare belonging to Lord Ailesbury, that was certainly very well in the race in question. Not a man, if asked for a "good thing" for the day, but said *Ecerit*. Strangely enough, however, good as the thing was, myself and a lot of other men got 3 to 1, and, if we had waited might have got a point more, as 4 to 1 was the current offer before the flag fell. This was in face of Mr. Benzon's big stake, too—he having had his maximum on and taken 9,000 to 3,000. We could not quite make it out, and there were rumours that something was wrong. For a dead certainty to be at 4 to 1, and for bookmakers to be rushing at you anxious to lay, was disquieting. I noted one or two men well up to the doings of the market who did not hesitate to say that there was a robbery on foot. However, when at the distance we saw *Eceritt* pulling Martin out of the saddle and able evidently to win as he liked, we were perfectly easy, until close home there was Martin sitting perfectly still on his horse, though *Whittington*, an outsider of Lord Lascelles' was alongside him. Even then he could have won; but Martin never stirred, and the consequence was a dead heat. Then, in the language of the *Pink Un* "the band began to play." Yorkshiremen have a way of expressing their feelings, when they think there is anything wrong not by words, but by deeds. There was a tremendous uproar and a rush to the paddock, as Martin returned to weigh in, which boded no good to that young man. If the police had not formed up very quickly he would have been pulled from his horse and probably [illegible] him; but whether it was only gross carelessness, or dishonest riding, was the question. Martin, called upon for an explanation, declared vehemently that he thought he had won by a head or neck, and the Stewards suspended their opinion on the case until after the dead heat had been run off. This was done and of course *Eceritt* won, and then the Stewards sat in conclave. Lord Ailesbury was called before them as well as Martin, and the examinations and deliberations were long. The Stewards were well versed in all racing matters (one of them was a Steward of the Jockey Club), but they evidently found the matter a serious one, for they intimated their intention of referring the case to the Jockey Club: and there it at present rests. But men's tongues did not rest: they wagged the more; and I am bound to add that the worst construction was put by the large majority on the affair. Great stress was laid on the way that *Eceritt* went in the market, the evident desire of the bookmakers to lay, and the fact that, with all the weight of money on him, and scarcely a man on the course who had not backed him, yet 4 to 1 might have been had about him before the flag fell. There were many men who *before* the race maintained something was wrong and I hear the Stewards put some very searching inquiries to Lord Ailesbury. No doubt there is a great deal of very curious running and curious riding just now. Some of it is done so artistically that, though we may suspect, proof is difficult. Here in this case supposing it was a robbery, it was a very bold one for Martin did what he did close home under the eye of all the people on the Stand, including the Stewards. If he *was* doing a shunt, why did he not stop his horse before he came to the distance? He let us see he could win in a canter and then very nearly got beaten. I brought forward this as a proof of his innocence, but my friends would not have it. "He did not mean winning" was their reply. I hope the Jockey Club Stewards will adjudicate on the case as quickly as they can. It is a serious charge to hang over a jockey's head, and it is one which affects Lord Ailesbury too. It ought to be settled before we meet at Doncaster the week after next. I see the Stewards of the Club have directed that Martin shall not be allowed to ride pending their decision, and as a like penalty has not been inflicted on J. Loates, who was reported for some suspicious riding at Huntingdon last week, it is clear he Stewards consider the York case a serious one.

A CURIOUS BOOK.

THE Station Library of Nagpur (says an up country paper) possesses a work of peculiar interest, which should be carefully preserved. It is a register of the weights of all the military officers and civilians who visited Seetabaldi Arsenal between the years 1837 and 1882. Many of the entries are autographs. Among others we find the names of "Lucknow" Neill, Sir Peter Grant, Major Wilkinson (the British Resident), His Highness the Raja of Nagpore (Raghoji III), Richard Temple, C. A. Elliot, A. C. Lyall, C. Bernard, R. Egerton and Sir William Mansfield (Commander-in-Chief). The climate of Nagpur is well known to be favorable to the formation of a dipose tissue; and not only does the volume to which we refer contain some startling individual records, but in many instances the advance in weight can be traced from month to month or from year to year. Thus a distinguished Political Officer, who weighed 11 stone 4lbs. on the 29th June 1839, had touched 16 stone by the 25th February 1841. On 12th June 1843 he was 3lbs. heavier. After this he seems to have left off weighing, in despair. The anxiety generated in the minds of those who found their sum in pounds increasing rapidly is evidenced by the frequency with which they recorded it, and the deprecatory notes to the effect that they had their swords on, were in thick clothes, had rupees in their pockets, or were wetted by a shower. The entries in the "Remarks" column of the Arsenal Register are sometimes humourous, sometimes tragic. Thus against the name of Lieutenant Bradfoot, of the 34th Regiment, we read the brief commentary, "Killed at the battle of Moodkie, 1846. "Died of cholera" is the Remark" which follows the signatures of a certain Major and his wife who were weighed in February 1844. A light-hearted Lieutenant, who began to visit the Arsenal in January 1849 (when he scaled 9 stone 11lbs.), records with a pardonable exultation, on the 7th August 1852, that it is the "33rd anniversary of his arrival in India:" and that his weight is 11 stone 1 lb. 8 ounces. The memorandum "for the last time" against the signature of a heavy Captain who attained to 17 stone 11 lbs. in November 1852, is touching in its suggestiveness. Incidentally we discover the presence in Nagpur during the first half of the century of officers in civil employment whose names are not familiar. Thus, in the year 1840, Mr. Wilkinson, of the Bombay Civil Service, signed the Arsenal book: and in 1842 "Mr. Cheafe, Bengal Civil Service," entered his weight as 9 stone 5lbs. The individual whose "addition" attracts the most attention, however, is one Mr. Arthur Erskine who, on the 29th November 1861, boldly wrote himself down as "the King of Scotland."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·879
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	84
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	6·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	76·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	229
Fall of Rain during 24 hours	0·00
Total fall during month	9·00
" year	20·98
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th Oct. ..	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s ss. Cathay, Captain M. de Horne, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12 o'clock noon yesterday with the Overland mails of the 16th Sept. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Benson — Mr and Mrs Nowell

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Pifford — Capt M. Owen
Archdeacon Michell — Capt L Gordon
Sir C Aitchison — Maj St G Kirke
Lady Aitchison and 3 daughters — Surg-Maj D E Hughes
Mr Butterfass — Mr J C Hannington
Col H M Evans — Mr Macdonald
Major R Moore — Mr Toone
Lieut Pringle — Mr W James
Miss Carter — Surg-Maj Davis
Mr C J Thompson — Capt Davis
Mrs E C Johnson — Mr C F Carter
Mr R G Kennedy — Mr Lawder
Lieut W L Ellis — Mr Gibbons

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Fairweather and 2 infants — Mr H R P Carter
Mrs Le Mesurier and 2 children — Surg-Maj Dutt
Major and Mrs Whiteford — Mr L Dutt
Mr W H Bushby — Dr J Ireland
Mr H Taylor — Mr A Grant
— Mrs Willoughby

FROM SUEZ.—DR O Neil.

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Khursetjee Hormusjee — Veroopan
Abdoo and friend — Leechmeram and 2 friends

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 10TH TO 16TH SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Court Circular of Wednesday contained an expression of the Queen's warmest thanks for the numerous Jubilee addresses which her Majesty has received from all parts of her dominions.

The Queen has subscribed £100 towards the fund for the relief of the distress caused by the fire at Exeter Theatre.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Friday.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, the Labourers' Allotments Bill, and several other Bills were read a third time and passed. On Monday the House sat for a short time to advance Bills brought from the Commons. On Tuesday the standing orders were suspended and a number of Bills passed through their remaining stages. The Technical Schools (Scotland) Bill was also read a second, and the Appropriation Bill a first time. On Wednesday the Appropriation Bill was read a third time, and their lordships adjourned to this day, when Parliament will be prorogued.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Appropriation Bill was introduced and read a first time, and the Technical Schools (Scotland) Bill was read a third time. Sir J. Gorst afterwards brought forward the Indian Budget. The usual desultory discussion followed, and the Secretary for Scotland Bill was subsequently read a third time. On Saturday, on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, an angry discussion as to the fatal affray at Mitchelstown was initiated by Mr. Sexton, who charged the Government with seeking, by the brutality of their agents, to goad Ireland into civil war. Mr. A. J. Balfour warmly repelled this imputation, casting the blame for the affair on the Nationalist leaders, and affirming that the police had only acted in self-defence. The second reading was ultimately carried by 85 to 25. On Monday, on going into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, Sir W. Harcourt challenged the right of the Executive to suppress public meetings in Ireland. Mr. A. J. Balfour vindicated the course taken by the Government, when Mr. Gladstone, Lord R. Churchill, Mr. Labouchere, and others having also spoken, a motion to adjourn the debate, made by Mr. Parnell, was rejected by 228 to 87; and ultimately the Appropriation Bill passed through Committee. On Tuesday the Appropriation Bill was read a third time after a discussion as to the Crimes Act. The House adjourned till to-day.

The Trade Union Congress closed its sittings at Swansea on Saturday.

The autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was commenced at Manchester on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. D. Adamson, a large body of members attending.

Several more persons have died from the injuries they sustained through the late fire at Exeter Theatre. The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the disaster is still proceeding.

The trial of Police-constable Endacott, for alleged perjury, has been postponed, on the application of the accused, till the next Old Bailey sessions.

Mr. Rigby, the eminent gun-maker, of Dublin, has been appointed superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield.

Scarlet fever prevails in the metropolis, and a large number of patients are being treated in the various hospitals.

An English fishing smack is reported to have been willfully run down by an Ostend fishing vessel while trawling in the North Sea on Saturday, and seriously damaged.

By an accidental explosion during quarrying operations at Dartmoor Prison on Monday one convict was killed, another seriously injured, and an officer lost the sight of both eyes.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., did not appear on Friday before the magistrates' Court at Mitchelstown to answer the charge preferred against him under the Crimes Act. He was apprehended on Saturday evening on Kingstown pier, while seeing Mr. Labouchere, M.P., off by steamer for Holyhead, and was taken to his hotel in Dublin, from the balcony of which he harangued the crowd, encouraging them in resistance to the Government. Next day he was removed to Cork, and remanded by two resident magistrates to Mitchelstown petty sessions. Disorderly scenes occured in the streets while he was being conveyed to prison.

On Friday a large Nationalist assemblage, attended by Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Labouchere, M.P., and several other Irish and English members, gathered in the Public square at Mitchelstown to protest against the action of the authorities. A conflict between the crowd and the police began when the official reporter's escort tried to clear passage for him, sticks and stones being freely used against the constabulary, who were driven back to their barrack by the mob. Then in self-defence, the police fired upon their assailants, killing one man and fatally wounding two others.

At Lisdoonvarna, county Clare, on Sunday night, Head Constable Whelehan was murdered by a gang of moonlighters, from whom, with a party of police, he was protecting a boycotted farmer. Several arrests have been made.

A convention of Irish landlords and encumbrancers met in Dublin on Wednesday to prepare a statement of their claims for the consideration of the Government.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., Ben. Inf.; Major T. E. Bell

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MANGALORE TILES, from J. H. Morgan and Son. NEW SEASON'S Supply just received. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CORRUGATED IRON, Ash and Lacy's well known Globe Brand, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Gauges, 32 inches wide, in 6, 7 and 8 feet lengths. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CAST-IRON PIPES.—Just received, 2 to 6 inch sizes. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CONTRACTORS and RAILWAY PUMPS. These very useful Pumps on hand. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

FLOWER STICKS and LABELS, various lengths, in bundles of 100. Special flue make and ready for use. T. BROMLEY, Mahim, and Moola Road, Kirkee.

NEW USEFUL WARE.—Majolica Spittoons from Re. 1-8, Cheese Preservers from Rs. 3 8, Butter Pots Re. 1-14, Sardine Boxes Re. 1-12, Cruets Re. 1-14, Latest Majolica Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, a First-class going Hotel in one of the healthiest stations in India. Apply to O. H. FERNDALE, Jubbulpore.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran, Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, in beautiful condition. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited. Fort, Cumballa Hill and Market.
W. J. ESSAI.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, another supply by last mail, boxes of 50 and 25 lb. each. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, Rs. 6 per case of 50 lbs. and Rs. 3-4 per case of 25 lbs. Liberal terms to Clubs, Messes and Hotels, CO-OPERATIVE STORES Limited.

COIR MATTING, double twisted cord, strong and handsome, 4 feet and 3 feet wide, in Rolls of 50 yards each. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" will re-open 10th October, also the Proprietor's new shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

A COOK WANTED for the Ratnagiri Club. None but those possessing the best recommendations need apply and preference will be given to one trained in the Byculla, or some other Club. Applications should be sent by post with certificates in original to the Hony. Secy. of the Club.

MR. FRANK A. FLETCHER, BANJO TUTOR. Apply SOUNDY & Co.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cat, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, at Salvation Army Press, a good JOB COMPOSITOR. References required. Salary according to ability.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, will be RE-OPENED on or about the 5th October. Terms on application to M. LYONS, Poona.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Re. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Pieces and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements, good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET, an AIRY OFFICE and a RESIDENCE in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat. PRAMJEE COWASJEE MANEKJI. Cumballa Hill.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay

BONA FIDE CLEARANCE SALE.—Remnants, Bonnets, Hats, Hosiery, Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby Row, Opposite General Post Office.

TENT.—FOR SALE in Bombay, a 14 feet square 18oz Cawnpore Hill Tent, in excellent order, Rs. 200. Apply to J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., Godhra, Gujarat.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £349,474-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

FOR SALE, Finest Selected OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. This Buchanan brand as supplied to the House of Commons.—Apply KERR TARRUCK and Co., 38 Elphinstone Circle.

TO LOVERS in Fort of good Game of Billiards, try the Tables at the Alexandra Hotel. Tables from Calcutta, expressly sent as sample and for Advertisement. Tram passes every 5 minutes.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 270 for sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

LADIES' and GENT'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUGILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

J. BOOTHEIS and Co., Chemists and Druggists, beg to call the Public to extend the same Patronage to their newly opened Branch Shop at Market, Grant Road, as well as to their Bandra Shop.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS also Snaffle, Pelham and Weymouth New Market, and Hunting Bits and Spurs of all kinds to describe, always in Stock at PIKE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow; and La Martiniere Girls' School, Khurshaid Manzil, Lucknow; will re-OPEN on the 6th October. For Prospectus apply to the SECRETARY, Martiniere, Lucknow.

THE RIVERSIDE LEADER TIMEPIECE, at Rs. 24, and Time Account at Rs. 44, are reliable, both as to quality and time. The Best of any such articles. Will keep good for years if correctly wound.—G. A. CHARLES and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET, on Frere Road, near Victoria Terminus, the whole or part of a FOUR-STORIED HOUSE (No. 93) with ground-floor open on all sides. Comfortable accommodation for 10 families. Tenants Europeans. Apply sharp to "H." care of this Paper.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Instruction organised to India Board Rs. 25 per annum. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. A. C. SPUNTZ, Principal.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 3, Clare Road, well furnished, with Wide Compounds, Flower Gardens, open to the Sea Breeze and Comfortable to European family; it was lately occupied by Surgeon-Major Anderson. Apply to Messrs. VULJI BROOJ CADRBHOY and Co., Timber Merchants, Docker Street, Nut Bazar, Bombay.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cars to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per ss. VERONA. Orders Registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street,

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 29th ultimo.

2. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction the appropriation of certain payments from the surplus revenue of last year, aggregating Rs. 4,46,957, to make up the sums for Interest, &c., on Tansa and other loans, additional grant for street improvement, extra charges for vaccination and experiments in kutchra burning.

3. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs 4,850, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of Government land required for the future extension of the Filter Beds, Malabar Hill Reservoir.

4. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 6,027, from the Surplus Cash Balance, for constructing two Culverts at Malabar Hill Road, near Chowpati.

5. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 12,501-4-3, being the difference between the book-value and sale-proceeds of unserviceable dead and live stock of different departments of the Municipality.

6. Notice of Motion from Captain H. O. Selby of intention to move that the opinions of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, and Messrs. Craigie, Lindh and Owen, on certain points connected with the Municipal Bill be referred to the General Committee on the Bill.

7. The Chairman will lay before the Corporation File containing all the papers connected with the purchase of land at Bhuleshwar Street, the property of Mulji Bhawanidas Harbhavan. Town Council's Resolution informing the Corporation that all the papers in this case are included in the File.

8. Letter from the Chairman recommending the Corporation to consider the advisability of the Corporation's applying to Government to obtain for the Municipality the site and buildings of the Cathedral High School, and additional land adjoining thereto and fronting the Esplanade Main Road, sufficient to provide for the office accommodation required by the Municipality, and also for the erection of a hall to be provided out of the accumulated balance of the building fund, as it will stand on 31st March next.

9. Letter from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the question of the cremation of Hindu dead, and forwarding copy of resolution passed by the Committee of the Corporation recommending the erection of a crematory on the Gorini system at a cost of Rs. 12,82 for the cremation of bodies of Hindus hitherto buried at the expense of the Municipality, and of the bodies of other persons whose friends may wish to have the bodies thus disposed of. Letter from Messrs. Hurkisondass Narrotumdass and Damodar Thackersey Mooljee, withdrawing their assent to the Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the above question. Notice of Motion from the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik of intention to move that the Corporation is unable to approve of the scheme on religious grounds, but that the Corporation cordially approves of the grant of an annual contribution from the Municipality towards the cost of the cremation of the pauper and low-caste dead of the Hindu communauty.

10. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to inform Government, that the Municipality are not prepared at present to entertain the proposal of constructing a new road from Wareo Bunder to Mazagon; but that they will agree to contribute their share of the cost of an overbridge provided that share does not exceed one lakh.

11. Notice of Motion from Captain H. O. Selby, of intention to move that Council be asked, after making inquiries, as they shall think fit, to report the causes that led to the Port Trustees being able to carry out the work of constructing the drainage of the roads on the Mody Bay and Elphinstone Estates at figure so far below the estimates prepared by the Municipal Executive.

12. Notice of Motion from Rustamji Nasservanji Khory, of intention to propose that the Acting Commissioner be asked to prepare and present a report showing particulars of such reduction in the expenditure of the Health and Engineer's Departments as can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the departments, and that a Committee be appointed to consider the report. Mr. R. M. Shroff seconds the proposition.

13. Letter from the Acting Commissioner stating regarding the petition of residents of Vemekhari, that the making of Powa complained of ther in is less objectionable than in other parts of the city, that the risk from fire is slight, and the manufacture of Powa does not constitute a public nuisance. Letter from the Acting Commissioner regarding the petition of residents of Nishanpada Road, Angri Bazaar, and Tardeo Road, stating that Powa-making may cause noise and dust, but that as it does not fall under the heading of "dangerous" trade, the Municipality cannot interfere with it under the the present Act.

14. Petition from Messrs. J. M. D'Monte and others forwarding correspondence relative to the compound wall in front of houses Nos. 701 and 705, Portuguese Church Street, Dadur, complaining of the conduct of Inspectors in the matter, and requesting the Corporation to compensate applicants for the damage done.

15. Petition from Messrs. White, V. Dias, I.M.S., and other residents of Matharpakadi, objecting to the erection of a building at No. 62 thereat.

16. Government letter forwarding communications from the Secretary to Government of India, on the question of the establishment of stipends and scholarships by Municipal education.

17. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution on the Annual Reports of the working of the Bombay Veterinary College for 1-86, and of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals for the same period.

18. Government letter asking the Corporation's opinion as to whether it would be expedient to legalize a doctor as a source of municipal revenue in Bombay, as proposed by the Inspector General of Police.

19. Letter from the Acting Commissioner, requesting the Corporation to sanction the laying out of the roads shown on the accompanying plan of the Agripada district under Sec. 154 of the Act so as to enable the Commissioner to prevent buildings from being erected across the lines of roads, which will have to be constructed at some future time. No expenditure is required at present for this.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, October 4, 1887.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalow, with out houses, known as "Byculla Parsonage," situated at Clare Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of free-hold and lease-hold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, bungalow or dwelling house, known as "Byculla Parsonage," standing thereon, situate at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mahim, and formerly the admeasurement about (5,188) five thousand one hundred and eighty-eight square yards of which 3,288 square yards is freehold and 1,920 square yards is leasehold land, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the north-east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Byculla Church, on or towards the south by vacant land occupied by the temporary carriage sheds opposite to the House of Correction, on the south-west by vacant land, and on the north-west by the public road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of M. JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE WADIA.

Catalogues of the particulars and conditions of sale, and plan of the property can be had from the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th October, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, teakwood and blackwood furniture consisting of telescopic dining table, sideboard dining room chairs, sofas, cupboards, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 Flea-bitten grey Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome English built brougham.
1 " " " mail phaeton by Kesterton.
1 strong four-wheeled perth dog cart.

On MONDAY, the 10th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by "John Roberts," with balls, cues &c., a handsome walnutwood grand square pianoforte by "Ronisch, Dresden," a strong English built brougham and a strong pony cart, a strong fast trotting bay Arab horse, English and native saddles and harness, a cow and calf, &c., &c. the property of N. S. GLAZEBROOK, Esq., and other gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman—

1 pair of beger Australian ponies, 15 hands, very strong and serviceable, both go in single and double harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell near the Tramway terminus, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and mahogany household furniture made up to order, best electro-plated ware, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, real bronze table ornaments, rich Persian, velvet and Brussell's carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a large size aquarium with gold fish, an English ice box, a strong-built Victoria with a powerful grey Arab horse, &c., &c., the property of Bascolee Hormusjee Mody, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF valuable landed property at fish market 1st lane Dhobhitalao.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mahomed Hajee Oosman and on account and risk of the mortgagee Ruckmabai widow of Atmaram Bhickajee under power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 6th April 1886, the following landed property. All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the messuage or dwelling house thereon situate in fish market first lane Dhobhitalao, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bhoiwada assessed by the Municipality in the name of Bhicajee Ballajee Chawan under No. 1-3-5 and containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth from north to south 20 ft. and in length from east to west 22 ft. 6 inches and bounded on the east by a shed, which faces the Girgaum Road and is the property of the said Mahomed Hajee Oosman, on the west by a house the property of the said Mahomed Hajee Oosman, on the south by the said fish market 1st lane leading from the Girgaum road to the fish market and on the north by a passage or gully also leading from the said Girgaum road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ruckmabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application can be had here be made to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, Oct. 5, 1887.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 4

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at Rs. 101½ as also were Indian Securities both Sterling and Rupee, but French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ higher at 109½ and Mercantile Bank shares were 10s. up at £1,810.

The London General Produce markets were unaltered throughout in the matter of price.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was again easier, a decline of 1-16s. in Spot prices being quoted in all grades of Broach and Dholleras and 1-64d. in Americans to arrive. The sales however were estimated at the comparatively full total of 12,000 bales of which 2,000 were Surats, and from New York Futures come 3 points dearer although Ready was 1-16 cent. lower. The receipts at the U. S. ports give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Two days' Receipts.....	47,000	38,000	40,000
Three days' do.	83,000	65,000	64,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	734,000	454,000	499,000

The market for the staple here remains exceedingly quiet. Exporters have been inquiring here and there about new crops, but not apparently with a view to immediate business and nothing so far as we know has actually been done. The Mills have made some spot purchases, say 125 bales Khamgaum at Rs. 191½, 100 bales Compta at Rs. 164, 100 bales Coimbatore at Rs. 190 and 100 bales Bengal at Rs. 145 to Rs. 147 per candy.

WHEAT is quiet but steady to-day at unchanged prices. Shippers are not buyers at all, but small stocks keep prices firm.

SEEDS.—Linseed has been in request at slightly higher rates, say Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-4 for cwt., the present position of freights enabling exporters to put through a little business.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday and Sunday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,360 bales.
Wheat	17,901 cwt.
Linseed	4,750 "
Rapeseed	4,815 "
Gingelly Seed	3,564 "
Poppy Seed	1,829 "
Groundnuts	787 "

FREIGHTS have again been almost a blank today in the matter of new business, and it is almost impossible to give actual quotations, as holders of cargo are in a position to pretty well distate their own terms. Weight for Liverpool, London and Marseilles can be booked at 10s. per ton and at 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. for almost any destination comprised in the usual limits of United Kingdom or Continent.

EXCHANGE.—We opened at the closing rates of yesterday, but under the influence of Calcutta have again advanced 1-32d, and all things considered a fair amount of business has been done at the advance. In the forenoon Credits were negotiated at 1s. 5 7-32d. for the mail, but at the close 1s. 5¼d. is quoted and 1-32d. higher for forward delivery. Bank Telegraphic is offering at 1s. 5 1-32d. for November-December and 1s. 5 1-16d. has been done to some extent for both January and February. Rates for the mail are:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 5 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d. to 1s. 5d. "
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 5 ¼d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 ¼d. "
France 3 months' sight	93¾ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm and for cash Fours have now risen to Rs. 98 15-16, while Rs. 98 13-16 is quoted for future delivery. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 102¾.

SHARES exhibit great steadiness all round, but they are not particularly active and our quotations show few alterations. Mofussil Press shares have recovered to Rs. 160 and New Indian have declined to Rs. 87½.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of 16th September reviews the prospects of the Cotton market as follows:—

Last week the market was in a very dubious mood respecting the probable future course of the market because it lacked official confirmation of the unfavourable accounts of the condition and prospects of the new American crop; but although the report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau has more than confirmed the worst advices previously received, the public is not convinced that any serious damage has been done to the plant. The result is that in spite of the new weekly "bull" [illegible] Orleans, Memphis and Texas Port, prices are only partially 1 point higher than they were a week ago. As public opinion in such matters is more frequently wrong than right, there is nothing surprising in the present sceptical condition of the market, and it only remains to wait until the developments of the crop movement prove the correctness of the Bureau reports, as they have done in a number of previous seasons. It is always easier to be wise after the event than in anticipation of it. Much ado is made of the large receipts at the ports, and yet experience shows that an exceptionally heavy movement at the opening of a season is an indication of a small crop. Meanwhile, although the receipts are large, so also are the deliveries, and evidence is not wanting to show that the consumption of Cotton by the world has never been larger than at the present moment. Spinners will do well, therefore, to go on buying liberally while the faith of sellers is weak. If prices, under the influence of an adverse public opinion, sink temporarily to a lower level than the rates now current, the policy will be to go on buying, because it is pretty certain that the average price for the season will be higher than the figure now being accepted for winter deliveries.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

On THURSDAY, next the 6th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo-street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome carved and polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, 2, 3 and 4-light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, superior oleographs in gilt frames, hand-some carpets, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Clare Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a handsome large sized sideboard by Whimbridge, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned Mahogany Pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Sohn, Stuttgart, especially made for India by order of Mr. John Newberry, Bombay, aquarium, billiard able with balls and cues, a glass aquarium with gold fishes, a large size aviary with birds, Singer's sewing machine on cabinet in working order, very rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flowervases, chromolithographs and oleographs, superior hink's patent table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, a lady's saddle by Peat, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. Anderson.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the office of Messrs. F. Fisher & Co., in Military square, Fort, changing their offices.

Samples of China, earthenware and glassware lamps, hand-painted fans, stationery cases, elegant timepieces, watches, pads, imitation jewellery, handsome real damask linen table cloths, and other things too numerous to mention.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF MACHINERY OIL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder—

W 1-50—50 barrels about 148 cwts "Eurka" Lubricating Machinery oil, adopted for the lubrication of common machinery and the axles of Locomotives, tenders, trucks waggons, tramcars, &c.

P —24 barrels about 74 cwts amber filtered cylinder oil, specially adopted for lubrication of marine engines.

L —25 barrels about 75 cwts lubricating spindle oil useful for all spindles and other machinery.

Further particulars can be learnt and samples seen at the office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 5, 1887.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES.
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EBDEN—October 3, at Poona, the wife of F. J. Ebden, C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

KOYAJI—October 3, in Bombay, Surgeon B. N. Koyaji 1st Belooch Regiment, aged 35 years. Deeply regretted

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MATTHEWS—September 4, at St Enogat, Dinard, Charles Town-hen, St George Matthews, only child of Colonel Charles Richard Matthews, Bengal Staff Corps, and Margaretta, his wife, aged 15 years and 1 month.

SPENCER—September 27, at Lucknow, of heart disease, Henry Garrud Spencer, Assistant Master, La Martiniere College, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1887.

DURING one of his recent durbars, the Chief Commissioner of Burma took the opportunity, in the course of a speech, to allude to the gratifying fact that during the late Campaign in Burma the behaviour of the troops, both British and native, had been most exemplary. He especially alluded to the high state of discipline of the force engaged, as shown in the respect paid by the troops to the lives and property of the inhabitants of the country. The only people killed had been those who opposed our arms, and the rights of property had been very generally respected. It is satisfactory to know that this praise has been deserved by the regiments who have taken part in our last little war, and that the people of Burma, as a whole, have but little cause to complain of the foreigners by whom their country has been overrun. One great proof of this is that wherever a military outpost is established, the Burmese villagers at once settle in its vicinity, confident of receiving protection and good treatment from our troops. Of course there have been exceptions to the general moderation of the soldiers, but the exceptions are neither so many nor so grave as to detract from the justice and weight of Mr. Crosthwaite's eulogy. Commonly enough it has happened that a small party of troops, on convoy or patrol duty, has arrived at a village at mid-day after marching since day-light, very tired and exceeding hungry. Now as goats and sheep are almost unknown in Burman villages, the only things that the hungry strangers could see to eat were the fowls belonging to the community. But, just as likely as not, the Burmans refused to part with their poultry, except at prices which the soldiers could by no means perceive to be reasonable. And so the matter not infrequently ended in the "Kulars" making a rush at the cocks and hens, and carrying them off to the accompaniment of a good deal of shouting and laughing, with counter demonstrations of shrill wrath on the part of the ancient Burmese dames whose property was being abducted. These aged ladies however were soon pacified when they found that though the invaders were determined to have fowls, they did not mind paying a fair price for them, and everything soon arranged itself. It is all the more satisfactory to know how comparatively rare instances of looting have been during the recent operations in Burmah, because it is the most difficult thing in the world to make soldiers understand that "war" and "loot" are not synonymous terms. From ancient times the victorious warrior has seized whatever belonged to his enemy, and modern ideas make their way but slowly against this venerable usage. Nor are soldiers at all particular what they take or from whom they take it. In the old Peninsula days, the soldiers of the 4th Division had a passion for robbing bee-hives. Nothing could restrain them, not even the most stringent orders of the Iron Duke himself. We find him issuing the following G. O., dated Badajoz, 7th September, 1809, almost eighty years ago:—"Notwithstanding the repeated orders given out upon the subject" writes his Grace, "the soldiers of the 4th Division of infantry plundered bee-hives in the neighbourhood of Badajoz on the day before the Division marched from that place. It is impossible that these outrages can be committed daily, and that this last outrage in particular can have been committed without the officers obtaining some knowledge of it. The officers with the army do not appear to be aware how much they suffer in the disgraceful and unmilitary practices of the soldiers, in marauding and plundering everything they can lay hands upon. The consequence is, the people of the country fly their habitations, no market is opened, and the officers as well as the soldiers suffer in the privation of every comfort and every necessary, except their rations, from the neglect of the former, and the criminal misconduct of the latter. The Commander of the Forces has done, and will continue to do, everything in his power to put a stop to these disgraceful practices, but it is obvious that all his efforts must be fruitless, unless the officers of the army, collectively and individually, exert themselves for the same object." Now it will hardly be believed that after this stern warning, the soldiers of the 4th Divisions of Infantry were hardy enough to rob more beehives. Yet so it was. The above weighty sentences were penned on the 7th September 1809, and on the 12th idem, only five days after, we find the Duke (we anticipate his title of course) again writing on the subject in a more severe strain than before. The order will be found interesting, because it inflicts a severe punishment on a whole Division of the Army at once, a thing many military men would hardly believe possible, and it shows what strong measures the great Peninsula soldier could take when he chose. "The 4th Division having again, in three instances, plundered bee-hives, notwithstanding the order of the 7th instant" he writes, "the regiments of that Division are herewith, on receipt of this order, to be turned out, and placed under arms, and they are not to quit their arms until one hour after sun-set, when they are to be sent to their huts, and sentries placed round the camp to prevent all men from straggling; and they are to be put under arms again to-morrow morning, an hour before sunrise, and to stand by their arms until an hour after sunset; and so on day after day, until the soldiers shall have been found who have been guilty of these outrages, which it is repeated, cannot be committed without the knowledge of the officers and now commissioned officers of the regiment. When the regiments shall be under arms, men must be sent on fatigue for their water, for provisions, to cook &c, under charge of officers and non commissioned officers in proportion to the strength of the parties, who must be brought back to the Lines, as soon as the work required from them shall have been performed." The spectacle of a whole division, consisting of three Brigades, and in each Brigade three or four battalions, standing under arms day after day, officers and men alike, until the mystery of the bee-hives should have been cleared up, is one of the most curious in the annals of military history. They held out for three days, i.e. from the 12th to 14th September, and then the marauders were given up to punishment, and the Duke being mollified, issued the following brief order: "The orders of the 12th instant, regarding the plunder of bee-hives by Soldiers of the 4th Division, are countermanded, the plunderers having been discovered and ordered for trial. The Commander of the forces is always concerned when he is obliged to order any measure of severity towards the troops; the disorders of which complaints are made are committed by a few; but unless the good soldiers, the officers and non commissioned officers especially, exert themselves to prevent these outrages, and discover the perpetrators when known to them, the whole army must suffer in character, as well as in privations, which are the invariable consequence of plunder by the troops." And with these words, weighty and grave, and as applicable to each little war of our day, as they were to the tremendous struggle in the midst of which they were written, ends the quaint little episode of the bee-hives. It is because our trops in Burmah have abstained from irritating the inhabitants by pilfering and plundering that the country is settling down as fast as it is, and the people are everywhere returning to their villages and homes. But nevertheless there is a moral in the story of the bee-hives that may will be laid to heart, and the more the Duke's diction about plundering is considered, the more sound will it appear. The military police in whose hands is the immediate future of Burmah have not the discipline of regular soldiers, and will require to be well looked after, if by their presence they are to conciliate and re-assure the well disposed portion of the inhabitants, as well as overawe the turbulent and unruly.

THERE is something characteristically misleading in the comments which the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent has made upon what he calls "the severe rebuke administered by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Bombay for the conduct in the Wilson case." We in India know how to interpret his assertion that Lord Cross's despatch is universally approved of, knowing as we all do that there have been notable and numerous exceptions to the universality of approbation of which the *Times'* correspondent speaks. But it is not in this conspicuously faulty estimate of public opinion that the correspondent most seriously misleads the public at home. They are told that this "lesson"—as though the Bombay Government were culprits whose wrong doings had been under the judgment of the Secretary of State—will teach the executive authorities the paramount necessity of supporting officers in the discharge of their duties, and protecting them from native conspiracy and persecution. Now if there has been conspiracy in this case the divergence of view between the India Office and the Bombay Government to which the Secretary of State gives expression is a poor protection for British officers against conspirators and persecutors, and the rebuke from no point of view claims approval. It should be enough to say upon that point that we have heard of no prosecutions for conspiracy, and that we are not likely to hear of any. If this reference, however, seems inappropriate, what shall we say of the allusion to a tendency which is said to have shown itself "in certain local Governors to bid for native popularity by unworthy compliances with the malignant personal attacks of a certain portion of the native press?" Now we have at various times had occasion to speak with an energy that has been angrily resented of the malignancy with which a portion of the Native Press on the other side of India are in the habit of misrepresenting the purposes of Government and assailing the character of its servants. But nothing that the Bengal press, with its high proficiency in that particular line, has ever said of, for instance, the much maligned Sir River's Thompson has seemed to us so reprehensible [illegible] as the public insinuation of the writer that the Cambay enquiry resulted from Lord Reay's too eager and sympathetic readiness to listen to the lying accusations of the native press. Insinuations not half as serious as this which have appeared in obscure Bengali prints have rightly been stigmatized as scandalous; and here where it is well-known that the case was not noticed by the press, native or European, until some days after the Commission had been appointed, it would be superflous to characterize it. Yet we suppose that because it appears in the *Times* the accusation which is made against the Government of Bombay of being egged on by an unscrupulous press to the persecution of its own servants will be believed by the gobemouches for whom such idle tales are invented. If the circulation of the story were limited to India it would not have mattered, for there is abundant material on the spot for correcting mendacities of this sort. But it goes home, and we dare say that for the past three weeks not a few people in England who try to study Indian affairs through the *Times* have been under the impression that Lord Reay and an intriguing Brahmin and a seditious press have between them been trying to compass the ruin of a servant of Government. If Bengali journalists who do not in their worst moments wander so far from the truth are to be put under wholesome restraint, what is the right thing to do with the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*?

THE public have reason for grave dissatisfaction with the decision of the Court of Inquiry into the disturbances in the 17th Native Infantry lines to conduct the proceedings with closed doors. If the matter under inquiry were one exclusively relating to the discipline and internal economy of the regiment there would be much less to be said, though there might, even in that case, be circumstances in which privacy of investigation would need to be deprecated. But here something much more than the discipline of the regiment is in question. Much of the misconduct which is alleged against these men occurred outside of the lines—in the public thoroughfare—and the victims of their violence were members of a civil force. It is to be noted, too, that such apology as has been hinted at on behalf of the men of the 17th Regiment is that not they but the police sepoys were the aggressors, an allegation which, if it be seriously formulated, will in a sense put the police on their defence. If any such issue as that is raised it will be an injustice to the police for the charge and the answer to it to be

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARMY RETIREMENT WARRANT.

LONDON, Oct. 4

A Royal Warrant, just issued, permits the exemption of Generals from the Compulsory Retirement Clauses in consequence of non-employment, in such cases where the Secretary of State for War considers the retention of the services of any particular officer would materially conduce to advance the interests of the service.

It is generally understood that this warrant is especially intended to prevent the compulsory retirement of Lieutenant-General Sir E. B. Hamley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.A., at the end of October, which has lately been strongly opposed by the Press.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE SUGAR-BOUNTIES.

Several thousand working-men made a demonstration in Hyde Park, yesterday, against the sugar-bounties and demanded that countervailing duties should be levied by the British Government.

RETURN OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.

Signor Crispi, having transacted his business with Prince Bismarck has left Friederichsruhe.

SIR CHARLES TURNER AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Continuing his statement to a representative of the *Madras Times* in reference to the Public Service Commission, Sir Charles Turner said :—

It is of course unreasonable to ignore the conclusion of science and the teaching of experience that the races may possess in a higher or lower degree certain qualities as the result of the physical conditions of the country in which they have long recorded their political history and their religious and domestic institutions. It is equally unreasonable to deny that there may be individuals who possess in a high degree the qualities in which the race is deficient. The major premise cannot be a universal one. It would be as inconsistent with observed facts to say that all Hindus are wanting in energy and originality as it would be to say that all Englishmen possess both these qualities. It would not be inconsistent with experience to say that, as a race, Englishmen are more energetic, more self-reliant, more fertile in resource, more vigorous in body, than Hindus, and to trace the cause in the climate of the British Isles and the political history and home life of the British people ; it would not be inconsistent with experience to affirm that Hindus exhibit in a higher degree than Englishmen a cultivated memory, an intense application to work on which they are employed, courtesy and habitual obedience, and that these qualities have been especially developed by their past circumstances. We have only to look to history and the creed of the Mahomedan to ascertain why he retains the faculty of command ; and the defects which are characteristic of each race may be traced to similar sources.

The only scheme possessing elements of finality which appears to suggest itself, is to leave an open career to all the races of the natural born subject in every department of administration, and impose as the sole qualification fitness for the duties to be discharged, unless the Government desires to deprive itself of the services of exceptional men. Any rule based on race is not only invidious but inexpedient. In time the character of all races in India will be enormously modified by the influence of European association and political changes of the past hundred years, but for so much of the immediate future as need be considered it may be safely predicted that each race will, as a race, seek, preferentially, service in those departments for which its peculiar characteristics specially fit it to succeed. If there be left to all, what natives may reasonably claim, fair field and no favor, that which the Commission will find no easy task is to determine what system of recruitment will best insure the ascertainment of fitness. Obviously in some cases mere examination, mere tests of memory, will not suffice ; on the other hand patronage has not been so wisely exercised that reliance can be placed on nominations by an individual. In this, the most important and most difficult of their inquiries, may the Commission send us good deliverance.

Oct. 4.

During the interview Sir Charles Turner said : The key note of the report will certainly be the Parliamentary declaration of 1833 ; there ought not to be any race disqualification, and in so far as the Legislation of 1870 and the Acts of 1879, disqualify Europeans we shall probably advise that they be recousidered. We shall begin then with a clean table. At the same time whilst I would not make any rule debarring any European from entering any post in India, neither would I make a rule against a native aspiring to any post, if he is properly qualified for it. As to their conventional expression "you must have a gentleman here" I do not at all hold to it, if by gentleman is meant a youth whose chiefest merit is the wealth of his paternal pocket, I am totally opposed to that class of young men, I would not have incapacity put into responsible positions upon the hollow qualification that it is gentlemanlike. I hope we shall abolish the rules in regard to it, that then, for higher services we shall say that we recommend nobody but men such as Macaulay contemplates, namely a gentleman of finished English education—look at Macaulay's tests report. What you must get is a gentleman with the most finished and perfected English education. If a Native chooses to go to England to acquire that education then we cannot say that that native is not entitled to come out here in the higher services, for the subordinate service, the executive or judicial service. You may be surprised to hear that there are not at this moment fifty, I think I am right in saying not forty, Europeans in all India where you see the service open to natives as well as Europeans, and nearly all these Englishmen are in Bengal, in the planting districts, where natives cannot live. Then again there are certain departments in regard to which natives are treated most unfairly, for instance the Survey. We are told that natives ought to be shut out of the Survey Department because they cannot command or control large bodies of men, but we have found it no great exception for natives to be able to command and control large bodies of men, and we have found numbers of natives unquestionably honest. I have no doubt that excellent natives could easily be found for the Survey, and yet that is a department which shuts them out altogether. My present belief is that we shall advise more sweeping changes with regard to the Survey Department and some modification of the existing rules affecting other Departments. We shall also probably embody in our report certain recommendations with reference to the Police, such for instance, as recruiting in England for that service. Under the circumstances that is all that I can say at present.

BILL FOR THE REGULATION OF THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

At the Council on Thursday the Hon. Mr. Peile presents the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the protection of game, and also moves for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the regulation of the Police. Mr. Westland presents the report of the Select Commitee on the Bill to provide bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

Gholam Hydir is cantoning his troops in the Hotak country so as to be ready to check any new rising among the Ghilzais.

The last rumour of Ayub reports him to be near the Biluchistan frontier, south of Seistan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived yesterday evening from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here yesterday morning for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

LISBON, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here on Saturday evening for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, (extra) which left Bombay on the 23rd September, arrived here to-day.

The Italian steamer Stura left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44 7-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 3.

10 p.m.	77 9

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	79·1
2 p.m.	82·7
4 p.m.	81·5

Vanity Fair writes :—There is much misapprehension in India, where they ought to know better, with regard to the present position of Persia in respect to Russia and England. In point of fact, the Shah's position is a tolerably safe one, not from any peculiar delicacy towards him on the part of the Russian Government, but from the circumstance that Russia is perfectly aware that, were she to encroach to any considerable extent on the North of Persia, we should take up a strong position on the Persian Gulf. The game therefore would not be worth the candle. Russia has indeed little to wish for from Persia, unless it be the simplification of her communications with her Central Asian possessions through the north-eastern corner of the Shah's dominions. She has long since taken the Persian Island of Ashour (commonly called *Ashour Ada* by persons who are not aware that *Ada* means island), which is her naval station at the south-eastern end of the Caspian. People are too apt to overlook the vast extent of the Shah's dominions, as well as the geographical difficulty of over-running them. They extend 900 miles from east to west, and 700 from north to south, their area being 610,000 square miles, or almost three times that of France, which is 204,000 square miles. But this is not all. The country is interscated in all directions by huge ranges of mountains, rising, in the case of Demavend, to a height of 21,000 feet. An invading army would, in addition to vast deserts, have to contend with the very extremes of climate. The younger Cyrus was not so far wrong when he told Clearchus, in his grandiloquent style, that "so vast a region was his fatherland that to the south men could not bear the heat, nor to the north could they the cold withstand."

THE same paper remarks :—Notwithstanding that appearances were suspicious at first, there now seems no reason to believe that the Shah, personally at any rate, was privy to Ayoub Khan's escape from Teheran, nor is there reason to suppose that the Afghan chieftain has as yet entered the Czar's dominions unless in Central Asia. The astute Ayoub, who may be supposed to be capable of travelling quite as rapidly as anyone sent in pursuit of him, took the very best means of providing against any difficulties ahead by cutting the telegraph wires at every stage as he proceeded. The chieftain who defeated General Burrows, and who matched himself with General Roberts, may be considered quite capable of taking care of himself at the hands of Persian postmasters and such like provincial gentry. However much our authorities may naturally wish that Ayoub were safely back interned at Teheran ; it is very doubtful how far we are entitled, from the point of view of International Law, to require the Shah to detain him. Ayoub is not, and never has been, a subject either of the Queen or of the Shah. We have no authority in Persia by treaty right, excepting over British subjects or over those of tributary Indian Princes. On what ground therefore can we int rfere between the Shah and an alien political refugee in his dominions ?

THE Macedonian question, which is closely bound up with the Bulgarian problem, is again coming to the surface. In an interview with an influential personage who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of Macedonia, a correspondent of the *Times* was assured that the people are disturbed and discontented in their minds. Hundreds of families are seeking refuge in Bulgaria, and thereby are placing both Governments in an embarrassing position. One evil arises from the fact that the Porte refuses to acknowledge Bulgarian ecclesiastical communities and to allow them the rights accorded to Greek and Servian. In fact, it forbids the Bulgarian Bishops to rule their sees in Macedonia. If Turkey persists in her present course of coerc on, the Macedonian question (the correspondent says) will become the dark spot in the horizon next spring.

HERR MOST, the Anarchist, who is known for his connection with the *Freiheit*, attempted on Monday to commence proceedings in New York with a view to his naturalization in the United States. In reply to questions put to him by the court officials, Most said he would obey good laws but would resist bad laws by force. Thereupon his application was refused. The newspapers discuss the incident as important ; the naturalization proceedings having heretofore been purely formal, and the quality of alien citizens having sadly declined. In New York the naturalized citizens exceed the natives by 40,000. If all foreigners naturalized themselves they could outvote the Americans by four to one. Recently the applications for naturalization have been unusually numerous ; the applicants were mostly Socialists qualifying for the approaching elections.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

I HEAR, from what I believe is a trustworthy source, that Lord Reay has actively exerted himself to prevent the vacant seat in the Council being given to Mr. Justice West. It is rumoured here that Mr. Arthur Crawford is the first favourite.

Last Friday evening, before the Indian mail had left London, the Indian Budget was well under way in the House of Commons. Proceedings began, however, at too late an hour to enable me to say a word thereon in my letter of that day. And, indeed, now that a week has elapsed there is not much to be said of what ought to be one of the most important incidents in an imperial legislature. The familiar surroundings were all there,—an empty house, bored legislators. At no time, however, was the low water mark made by Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell reached. On that historic occasion, when the member for Dungarvan conceived that his was the high and holy mission of unmasking the nefarious designs and terrible doings of the viceregal magnates at Calcutta, the hon. gentleman had *one* auditor,—the unhappy Chairman of Committees. Compared with that period Sir John Gorst had a crowd—there were never fewer than thirteen Britons to listen to his financial philanderings. Considering that Sir John was speaking under manifest physical suffering I do not wish to use harsh language concerning him, but his performance was very dreary There was only one thing worse than listening to his speech, and that was to read it. Neither by ear nor eye was it possible to gather from this spokesman for two hundred millions of British subjects a clear and luminous notion of the financial position of India, except that there was a deficit this year, that there will probably be another next year, and things generally were in a fog. Sir John Gorst had not breath enough to blow away the mists, and therefore everything was seen in blurred outline. You and your readers, in perusing the Under-Secretary's speech, may find something of value in it ; but if you do it will be because you read your local knowledge into it, because you invest his statements with meanings of which he himself was unaware. The debate, in spite of its general dreariness, was not entirely void of interest ;—in a desert a few dry shrubs attain distinction and may be called an oasis. Perhaps, the best feature of the discussion was the smartness exhibited by Mr. Hanbury. His reply to Mr. Bradlaugh, and especially the effective way in which he brought the ex-prime Minister's son into the Ruby Mines affair, were really worth listening to. Mr. Hanbury has not only ability,—he has courage. Note that it was he who, a few weeks ago, rising from the Conservative benches told Mr. Balfour that he must treat Irish questions with less of flippancy and more of statesmanship and sympathy. The hon. member should become of no little weight and influence in his party. "Burra Dick" was very angry once in the course of the debate. He wanted to follow the Under-Secretary. He rose from his seat, held his "notes' ready for use, and strove to catch Mr. Courtney's eye. But Mr. Courtney had had enough of oratory from his right for a time, and was quite blind to the excited gestures of the ex-Governor of Bombay. Mr. R. T. Reid was called upon, and from the point of view of a Radical, who not only does not see there is no balm in the Indian Gilead but declares there actually is none, spoke not ineffectively nor unreasonably. Sir Richard marked his displeasure at the want of appreciation of the Chairman of Committees by gathering up his papers and walking out of the House with never an obeisance to the chair. Later on, however, he had his turn : his was the most popular speech of the debate. Nothing pleases Englishmen so much as to be reminded of their achievements in India, and there is no man living who can tell the story so forcibly *and eloquently* as Sir Richard Temple,—indeed, who should be so well able to look round upon the British creation of India and declare that all is good as one of the chief Creators ! Another ex-deity made a sad mess of his oratory. Sir George Campbell was more corn-craky than ever in tone and more rambling and tautological in speech. Such are a few of the personal incidents of the Indian Budget debate of 1887, and these are the chief incidents worth reporting. From these you will judge how low the debate has fallen, and how unreal so-called Parliamentary control of Indian affairs has become.

To find a parallel to the excitement caused in the public mind by the Mitchelston conflict we should have to go back to the period of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. When the news of the fatal collision between the Tipperary men and the constabulary first reached London on Friday night Parliament was sitting. Mr. Sexton, in the absence of his leader, Mr. Parnell, interrogated the Government on the subject, but Mr. Balfour and Colonel King-Harman were away, and Mr. Smith would not add anything to the brief details published in the latest editions of some of the evening papers. Next morning the daily papers contained copious accounts of the affair, some of which endeavoured to fix the blame on the police and to show that when they fired from the barracks where they had taken refuge from the mob they were in no way endangered. The same evening when the question was raised by Mr. Sexton, Mr. Balfour unreservedly defended the action of the constabulary, and maintained that they were compelled to use their arms in self-defence. If this could have been proved it would of course have justified the police in discharging their weapons, but it was in contradiction to the testimony of independent observers, and the evidence given at the inquest on Wednesday by a head constable and a tourist who happened to be in the square at the time, refutes Mr. Balfour in two essential particulars. Previous to the Mitchelston affair Sir William Harcourt had given notice of his intention on Monday night to call attention to the alleged illegal conduct of the authorities in suppressing the Ballycoree meeting, and Mr. Gladstone who was down at Hawarden had no thoughts of coming back to town to take part in the debate. Even on Saturday night, when the *Pall Mall Gazette* declared that Mr. Gladstone must return to London at once, so grave was the situation, I met very strong politicians who thought that he would not deem it his duty to come all the way from the far north-west to speak in a discussion which the Government beforehand somewhat imperiously announced would have to be finished at a single sitting. The tone of Mr. Balfour's speech, which would not for a moment allow it to be supposed that the police had in any way exceeded their duty, seems to have determined the late Prime Minister, and shortly after the House met on Monday afternoon the right hon. gentleman was in his accustomed place on the front Opposition bench. I need not attempt to describe the appearance of the crowded House, as that has been done by abler pen than mine ; but I may say that I have rarely seen such a large number of persons anxious to obtain admittance. Early in the evening the cards "Speaker's Gallery Full" "Stranger's Gallery Full" were displayed, but the outer lobby remained full of visitors waiting for the off chance of admittance until a very late hour I heard your former Governor, Sir Richard Temple, trying to console one of his constituents in his disappointment. "I am really very sorry," said Sir Richard, "but I cannot do anything for you. Your situation is like that of a person who without booking his seat beforehand goes to the opera when Patti is singing five minutes after the performance has begun and expects to get a good seat in the gallery." In conversation with another Conservative member Mr. Baden-Powell (who by the way would have made a speech on Friday night in favour of greater economy in Indian administration if the Tory Whips had not been anxious to shorten the debate) I learnt that the Serjeant-at-Arms had not had a single seat to dispose of in any part of the House during the whole evening. The Conservatives professed to be very pleased with Mr. Balfour's performance, and undoubtedly it was a very effective defence of the Irish executive. "Nothing can be more certain," he said, "than that the whole action of the police at Mitchelston was in face of the most tremendous provocation and absolutely in self-defence." But it is not so much what Mr. Balfour said on this and other occasions but the manner in which he said it that has given offence to the Irish members. It is this, together with what the *Times* even calls the "boisterousness" of the young bloods of the Tory party, that drives them into the use of unparliamentary language. The rowdyism in the House of Commons, of which so much has been heard lately, is not confined to one party. The new condition of things has brought into Parliament a class of Conservative members who are almost as ill-mannered and as excitable as the tail of the Parnellite party. If the public suppose that the *rencontre* a few weeks ago between Dr. Tanner and Mr. Walter Long was an exceptional thing they are quite mistaken. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who whatever may be thought of his politics, is personally inoffensive, informed a friend of mine that he was subjected to the same kind of indignities as the redoubtable member for Mid-Cork and that he had to take strong measures to put a stop to what was becoming a system of organized petty persecution. But this by the way. Provoking as Mr. Balfour's speech of Monday night was to the Parnellites, it was mild compared with his utterances of the following evening on the subject of the treatment in prison of Mr. William O'Brien and the thirty Members of Parliament who, we are told, will be in gaol before Christmas. Mr. Balfour declined to make any undertaking to treat Irish Political offenders differently from other prisoners ; indeed he positively refused to relax the ordinary rules in favour of Members of Parliament who are prosecuted under the Coercion Act.

I see that Mr. O'Brien's paper, *United Ireland*, speaks of the murder at Lisdoonvarne as a "moonlight outrage got up for Monday's debate." Whether it "was got up" or not there is no doubt that it was of very substantial service to the Government. Occurring as it did a few hours before the discussion raised by Sir William Harcourt it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that it immensely helped the Government. The impression made on the public mind by the death of the inoffensive Head Constable Whelehan strongly bears out what Mr. Parnell said on Tuesday night when he warned Irishmen at home and abroad of the consequences of retaliation "If that should happen," said the Irish Leader, "I believe that it would put back—and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my opinion—the cause of Ireland for many years, perhaps longer than the lives of many of us here present." The sincerity of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues in deprecating outrage is of course doubted in certain quarters, but it is obvious that crimes such as that which occurred in County Clare a few nights ago are decidedly injurious to the Home Rule cause. The Parnellites claim to have been the means of preventing any serious outbreak of crime since Mr. Gladstone took in hand the Home Rule question, but they express doubts as to their ability to restrain the population much longer if the present policy is continued by the Government. Sir Redvers Buller's resignation at the present juncture is accepted in many quarters as an indication that that policy is to be continued, and that so far from greatly embarrassing them, the Under-Secretary's return to his former post at the War Office is in their favour. Those who hold this opinion say that Sir Redvers Buller is too sympathetic a man for Dublin Castle, and to-day there are rumours that he will be succeeded either by Sir Lepel Griffin or Sir J. West Ridgeway, who has just been gazetted to a brevet colonelcy for his services in connexion with the settlement of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and who is a man for whom the Government are bound to provide something either here or in India. Sir Lepel Griffin is in town, and people say that he would not have come back at a time when everybody not compelled to stay has gone away, unless something was about to happen. However that may be, I must frankly confess I have no information. If the Government have fixed upon a successor to Sir Redvers Buller they are keeping the secret to themselves, and it would be useless to speculate on the chances of Sir this or Sir that when the appointment will in all probability have been made known to you by telegraph long before this letter reaches Bombay.

When Mr. O'Donnell's action against *The Times* for defamation of character comes on most of the interest will turn upon the evidence which will be "led" upon the Parnell letters—I say letters advisedly, as there can be little doubt that there are more shots in the Printing-house square locker than have yet been produced. I have reason to believe that the *New York Times'* version of the concoction of the letters, as described in a telegram to the *Standard*, will be urged as the one and only veracious account. I am not in a position to say how far this story as to concoction is true, but I am in a position to say that a man answering the description by the American paper has been in the English metropolis and has posed as the bearer of most damaging letters written by the Irish leaders. He used to declare that the Irish M.P.'s and others knew that he was placing their letters in the hands of *The Times'* Editor and Proprietor, and were endeavouring to compass his death. This gentleman was, one evening, the guest of a friend of mine at the oldest of the Liberal clubs, and subsequently dined with my friend in his own house. On both occasions the precautions adopted by the polite letter carrier to conceal his identity were of an extraordinary character, while the number of weapons he carried about him for self-protection would have stocked a respectable armoury. My friend was greatly impressed with all this. He believes Mr. Parnell wrote the letter which *The Times* published, and generally regards the Irish leader and his followers as the greatest scoundrels unhung. If the evidence produced at the forthcoming trial is of the same character as a few stories I have heard there will be no want of sensationalism and excitement while the trial progresses—or after. As, too, it seems very probable that nearly all Mr. O'Donnell's witnesses will have to be brought from prison, and people will be anxious to see how Irish M.P.'s fare on criminal diet and criminal accommodation, even Miss Braddon or Mr. Rider Haggard could hardly suggest an additional sensation.

Everybody is talking about an amusing scene which occurred in the House of Commons on Monday night or rather Tuesday morning and of which Dr. Tanner was the hero. Just before the suspension of Mr. Harrington, Mr. Sydney Gedge, who has made himself obnoxious to Irish M. P.'s, observing that the front Opposition bench was quite empty, took it into his head to walk across the floor of the House and seat himself in the place usually occupied by Mr. Gladstone. He had hardly done so before Dr. Tanner, who, as Mr. Harrington would say, is always on the pounce to catch Tories tripping, went and sat by the side of the member for Stockport. Mr. Gedge not relishing this mark of attention on the part of Dr. Tanner moved to the opposite end of the bench. Dr. Tanner thereupon followed him, to the intense amusement of the occupants of the Treasury bench. I believe he spoke to Mr. Gedge, but whether it is so or not, the hon. member turned his head away from Dr. Tanner. The result of this was that Dr. Tanner moved his position to the other side of Mr. Gedge, who became so uncomfortable that he hurriedly left his seat and fled from the House amidst roars of laughter. Dr. Tanner then quietly stole back to his seat below the gangway. After some time Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and another Conservative member were seen to cross over to the front Opposition bench. Dr. Tanner immediately went and sat between them Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's friend thought it best to retire, but the Civil Lord of the Admiralty retained his seat and affected to ignore the presence of Dr. Tanner. The latter however began to talk to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. It is said that he first addressed him as Mr. Bartlett and that he afterwards proceeded to style him familiarly Ashmead. Unable to endure the pleasantries of Dr. Tanner any longer, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett turned upon him a look of withering scorn for a moment, and then retired from the House. Nothing more comical has been seen at St. Stephen's for years, and it is difficult to know who were the most amused, Dr. Tanner's Irish colleagues or Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's brother Ministers. Dr Tanner for once scored heavily against the Conservative members, and they are not likely to repeat the experiment of invading the front Opposition bench when the member for Mid Cork is in the House. If rumour is to be believed Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is not beloved by many of his Ministerial colleagues, and their delight at his discomfiture must have been more galling to him than the familiarities of Dr. Tanner.

A bright autumn morning, an open grave in a crowded graveyard, a group of mourners, a large circle of sympathising Anglo-Indian and Indian friends, all with bared heads listening to the most prominent Free Thinker of his generation, the words of Christian faith and hope having been said, pronounce an eulogium on his dead friend —such was the scene I gazed upon two mornings ago when Major Evans Bell was buried in Brompton cemetery. The sight is not a familiar one in English burying places. Such an incident occurs a thousand times in France to once in England. Yet, if one could always be sure of the weather in this country—which one *never* can,—and if all the eulogia were as gracefully worded and as true in fact as that pronounced by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, one could wish there were more of them. The *Daily News* has published the text of this open-grave oration,—a not usual course, but the paper in question has friends of the late Major Evans Bell on its staff A story of "Clemency" Canning publicly rebuking Captain Bell for irregularities during his service at Nagpore throughout the Mutiny and having already proved a salve in the shape of a private letter and promotion to await the sorrowful soldier on his arrival at his quarters is new to most people, but not at all surprising. The Governor-General of thirty years ago delighted in that kind of thing.

THE MILITARY AND POLICE.

REMOVAL OF THE 17TH N. I.

YESTERDAY a military Court of Inquiry was held in the mess room of the 17th N. I. relative to the affray between men of the Regiment and police sepoys on Wednesday and Thursday last. Colonel Shortland, R. A., presided, and was assisted by Colonel Payne, Marine Battalion, and Captain Conran, East Yorkshire Regiment. Sir Frank Soutes, Commissioner of Police, was present on behalf of the Police and Colonel Bulkeley, Commandant of the 17th Regiment, also attended. Reporters, though provided with a note from the Brigade-Major permitting them to be present, were refused admission.

The Court confined its attention to the elucidation of the occurrence of Tuesday afternoon, when a native soldier obstructed the Mohurrum procession near the Carnac Bunder bridge. The soldier, it will be remembered, after quarrelling with a police sepoy, went to his quarters and returning with a number of his comrades, caught hold of the sepoy, dragged him into their lines and handled him very roughly. The man was at the mercy of a number of men, and would doubtless have been more severely punished had it not been for the timely arrival of Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who with some of his men, rescued the unfortunate policeman from his assailants. Two or three other policemen were more or less hurt in the affray, and Mr. Gell himself was made the target for a shower of stones, as he pursued one of the most active of the men, in order to arrest him. The policeman, who had at first been attacked, was so seriously injured as to render necessary his removal to the hospital.

Mr. Gell gave evidence as to this occurrence before the Court, as did also his orderly, a sowar of the mounted police. Several of the townspeople who witnessed the affair were also examined, and the Court adjourned at four o'clock to re-assemble this morning at eleven.

To-day, however, the 17th Regiment Native Infantry is to be removed by order of H. E. the Governor. Should the troopship arrive to-day as expected, the men will be conveyed by train at ten o'clock to-night. If, however, the vessel does not reach Bombay during the day, the men of the 17th will leave the Victoria terminus at 6-15.

With reference to the removal of the Regiment the following orders was yesterday issued over the signature of the Officiating Quartermaster-General.

Orders have been received from Army Head-Quarters for the relief of the 17th B. I. by the 4th Bombay Rifles from Mhow.

One wing of the 17th Regiment B. I. will therefore be sent to Mhow by a special train leaving the Victoria Terminus to-morrow evening about 10 p.m.

The remaining wing, including the detachment at Tanna, will be held in readiness to proceed by rail to Mhow on the arrival of the 1st wing, 4th Bombay Rifles, from that Station.

GAIETY THEATRE.

GOOD houses have, so far, witnessed the performances of Mr. Henry Stanley's Opera and Burlesque Company at the Gaiety Theatre, and doubtless the numbers will increase night after night. Mr. Stanley's object is to entertain the people and in this he succeeds. He gives an amusing rather than an artistic representation of the various compositions he announces, introducing into them many surprising innovations. It would be doing this popular entertainer an injustice to say that the authors would scarcely recognise their own products, but it cannot be denied that they would open their eyes with astonishment if they could but witness the metamorphosis which some of their pieces are made to undergo What, for instance, would Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan say were they told that in the first act of "Pirates" a totally foreign dance was introduced, that one of the Pirates is made as humorous a character as Ben Barnacle in "Billee Taylor ;" that the policeman's song is sung in the broadest of Irish brogues, or that the popular sea song "The Midshipmite" followed by a mock funeral procession carrying off the "little midshipmite" is imported into the second act of "Pinafore !" All these little innovations are made. In the opinion of the rear of the house they lend additional charms to the plays, whilst those in front cannot but laugh at the audacity of the thing, and speculate as to what will be done next. There is little enough to provoke laughter in India and no one will severely condemn the originality of Mr. Stanley's director, to whom these extraordinary addenda are due. The company is composed almost entirely of juveniles and there is a deal that is praiseworthy in the performances of the several players. The manner in which they have familiarised themselves with such a multiplicity of plays is creditable in the highest degree. Both Mr. Stanley and his people are deserving of encouragement, for entertainments of this kind are few in Bombay, much fewer than they ought to be. Last night "Mikado" was performed.

MR. PROVAND, M. P., ON THE INDIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A friend has sent me the leading article which appeared in your issue of the 14th July on the debate in the House of Commons on the new P. and O. Mail contract, and I am pleased to see that those on the spot, who are best able to judge of the future railway possibilities in India, agree with me in thinking it was a mistake to make a 10 years' contract with the P. and O. Co., in the face of the fact that some day, probably within the 10 years the P. and O. contract is to run, all our letters will be carried to India by rail. I have likewise received a cutting from your paper with the initials "J. M. M." on a sentence of which I feel bound to make a remark. "J. M. M." says I made a good speech on the subject from the point of view of the China Merchant, but that I *knew nothing of the requirements* of India, and consequently was entirely wrong in alluding to the possibility of our letters being some day carried by railway. I take it, that we shall have letters carried by rail some day for the very reason that our requirements of India will make it necessary. It is those who shut their eyes to the requirements of India that talk nonsense about our letters never being carried by rail to that country.

But strong as my case was against concluding the contract with the P. & O. Co. to carry the mails to India, it was much stronger against making the contract for the China service. In reference to China the facts may be stated in a sentence. We are to pay them, say £125,000 per annum, for carrying mails to China, at an average speed of about 40 days to Shanghai throughout the year, whereas the Canadian Railway and North Pacific Line of steamers have offered a tender to carry the mails fortnightly to Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong, 14 days faster than the P. & O. Co. take them to Yokohama, ten days faster to Shanghai, and a day or two faster to Hongkong, and the subsidy is to be £80,000 per annum. Of course this contract will, if settled, stop mails being sent by the P. & O. Co. altogether. No letters can then be sent by that company which have to go further than Hongkong, and then they would only get the duplicates, because even to that port they would be slower than by the North Pacific Route, I said in the debate that the P. & O. Co.'s contract, which is to continue until 1898, is absolute already in point of speed, and no denial was made of this fact. On the second evening of the debate the Government whipped for the division, as they were determined to carry the contract, and this was the reason why I did not divide against it. You could hardly find a member of the House who thinks the contract should have been made, but the Government made it a question of confidence, and could of course do what they pleased. We shall hear something more of this contract in Parliament. I enclose two explanatory memorandums, copies of which I sent to every member, as this is one of those technical questions of which very few have any knowledge.

—I am, &c.,

A. D. PROVAND.

London, S.W., Sept. 16.

FLORILINE :—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and aromatics, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole wholesale Agents Anglo-American Drug Co pany, Limited, of 36, Triangle, Bayswater, London.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE sixth annual Polo Tournament of the Bombay Presidency was commenced last evening on the ground of the local Gymkhana in the presence of several thousand spectators and under most auspicious circumstances. The weather was fine as well as cool, and the ground could not possibly have been in much better condition. Fewer teams took part in this year's competitions owing to a diversity of causes. The 61st Regiment is not represented, owing partly to the sickness of several of their best men and partly to the absence of their Captain in Burma. And no team of the Central India Horse has entered, a fact which is mainly to be accounted for by the loss sustained in the melancholy deaths of their two champions Major Neill and Lieutenant Daly. But the A.D.C. team, which played so well last year, though absent, contributed three men to the Poona team, which against the Nizam's Palace team played the first heat last evening. The Poona team comprised Captains Phayre (captain), who played back ; Hamilton forward ; Hanwell, half back ; and Beatson three-quarters. The Nizam's team should have consisted of Nawab Afsur Jung Bahadur as captain, Ibrahim Beg, Nadur Ali and Khaji Ameer-ul-Deen. But owing to the absence of Colonel Marshall from Hyderabad the Nawab was unable to be present and Abbas Khan took his place as captain and played full back, Ibrahim Beg being half, Nadir Ali forward and Khaji Ameen-ul-Deen three-quarters. Play was commenced at half-past four o'clock promptly, the game being six rounds of eight minutes each, and the game though not exceptionally fast was yet sufficiently brisk to secure the utmost attention, and taken all in all was an excellent beginning to the week's sport. Mr. Remington and Captain Lawley, 7th Hussars, acted as umpires, the former for the Poona men, the latter for the Palace team ; but their services as adjudicators were not required, for the heat was played off smoothly and well.

The presence of several dogs upon the ground however tended to mar the competitors' pleasure in the game. One near the Nizam's goal attacked a pony, causing some inconvenience to its rider, whilst another taking possession of the central ground proved a nuisance both to players and umpires. We have been requested therefore to call attention to this fact and to request intending spectators in future to leave their canine pets at home.

FIRST ROUND.

The first round of the game was played with remarkable spirit but with caution, and closed without any score being made. Mr. Nadur Ali and Captain Hamilton crossed sticks, and the former got the ball away, carrying the play into the Poona ground in which it remained for some time, and where in a little while it was taken into touch. Play continuing, the ball was kept in the centre for some time, until Ameen-ul-Deen with a capital run took in close proximity to his opponents' lines and had a fair chance for goal. He missed, however, and driving the ball over Poona's back line it was at once taken out. Here Phayre played an excellent stroke and the ball flew over into central ground in which it remained until Abbas Khan took it into touch near the theatre end of the ground.

From this point it was brought by Phayre, but it was soon sent down again by the other party when play finished.

Time—8 minutes ; score, nil.

SECOND ROUND.

In the second round a capital beginning was made. Both men and horses having warmed to the work the contest became more interesting, for play had been somewhat slow in the opening engagement. The ball was set rolling in the Poona end, but being brought out into the open by Phayre Beatson began to show the masterly play of which he is capable and which from this point to the finish was one of the most striking features of the match. By a good run he carried the ball all along the ground to the back-line of the Nizam's men's territory. It was brought back however by Ameen-ul Deen, who did as excellent service for his party as Beatson for Poona. He succeeded in getting the ball into a good position, but Hamilton coming up smartly saved his side from loss. Beatson then did some good work and brought the ball up near the Palace goal into touch. Brought out again, it was struck by Hanwell, and being placed in front of goal Beatson made an excellent attempt to drive it into goal. But fortune was unkind, and the goal was missed by almost a hair's breadth. Then followed some smart up and down play during which the ball was knocked into touch at the far side. Brought into play again it was driven back to the Nizam's half, when a goal was saved by the Hyderabadi players. Again it was sent out and carried briskly up and down the ground, but was carried at the close of the round into the touch at the Nizam's end by Hanwell, when Ameen-ul-Deen prevented his enemies from scoring.

Time 8 min. 35 secs ; score, nil.

THIRD ROUND.

As good things always go by threes, the third round brought good luck to the Poona men who within the next eight minutes had secured three goals to their antagonists' nil. Scarcely had play begun, when loud cheering in the vicinity of the Nizam's goal and the waving of the keeper's white flag announced that Poona had hit a goal for which the credit it subsequently appeared, was due to Beatson. Nadur Ali had the first shot. But his effort was quickly intercepted by Hanwell when Beatson, getting a good opportunity drove the ball to within a few inches of the goal line near to which, after some brief skirmishing, Beatson got possession of it again, and scored. No sooner was it brought into the open again than Hanwell secured another goal, having carried the ball by a well directed blow a distance of something like 50 yards. Play being resumed Hamilton made a good stroke and from this a third goal was quickly added by Beatson. Some up and down play followed, Phayre and Nadur Ali doing credit to their respective teams. The former, joined by Beatson however, carried the game into their opponents' half, when Ibrahim Beg drove the ball into touch. Brought out again, it was beaten up and down the ground, a vigorous struggle being maintained. But Nadur Ali

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. R. CURETON's transfer from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment has been cancelled; and so has the transfer of Lieutenant the Hon'ble L. W. O'Brien from the 3rd to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

PAYMASTER A. G. B. STUBBS, who has exchanged with paymaster Becher, on the roster of foreign service, has been posted to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Captain J. H. E. Reid, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Second-Lieutenant F. L. V. Jenkins, Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Captain E. T. C. Bower, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. To 2nd Battalion: Captain J. W. Godfrey, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

MAJOR A. L. Lane, R.A., has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope to join the battery into which he has been promoted.

CAPTAINS C. E. GOULBURN and J. R. B. Davidson, R.A., proceed home on promotion.

THE following officers have been detailed for depot duty, and will proceed home during the ensuing trooping season:—Majors A. L. G. Gould, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and G. E. McClellan, 3rd Dragoon Guards. Captains R. H. Hardy, 1st Dragoon Guards; G. A. Porter, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment; W. E. Sturges, Northumberland Fusiliers; G. Haines, Warwickshire Regiment; R. B. Firman, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; R. J. Romanes, King's Own Scottish Borderers; A. W. Ranken, Scottish Rifles; J. C. Wardlaw, Border Regiment; J. C. Farrell, Royal Sussex Regiment; H. W. Rowden, Wiltshire Regiment; F. Maxwell, Highland Light Infantry; W. de B. Hetton, Seaforth Highlanders; and A. H. G. Anton, Connaught Rangers. Lieutenants W. H. Pain, Royal West Surrey Regiment; W. H. Booth, East Kent Rgiment; F. L. de V. Stokes, Royal Lancaster Regiment; W. A. Wilmott, Northumberland Fusiliers; V. Isham, Suffolk Regiment; J. St. J. Knowles, Royal Irish Regiment; J. D. Vyvyan, Welsh Fusiliers; J. Rea, King's Own Scottish Borderers; H. H. M. O'Grady, Royal Sussex Regiment; F. C. Shaw, Derbyshire Regiment; and Davidson, Seaforth Highlanders.

THE following appointments have been made:—

8th Bengal Cavalry:—Lieutenant C. I. Wimberley, attached to the 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be permanent Squadron Officer, vice Captain F. G. Pollock.

9th Bengal Lancers:—Lieutenant W. H. Goodair, attached to the 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer vice Lieutenant A. de la C. Travers, appointed to the Kubo Valley Police.

2nd Punjab Cavalry: Lieutenant W. N. Campbell, from the 26th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

3rd Sikhs: Lieutenant J. H. B. Beresford, from the 23rd Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

7th Bengal Infantry:—Lieutenant M. E. Robin, from the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE French mobilization experiment concluded on Tuesday Sept. 13 with a review, and the Reservists were disbanded on Wednesday. General Breart has issued the following general order:—

"The operations intrusted to the 17th Army Corps, comprising its mobilization and its transport on a supposed basis of concentration, as also marches and manœuvres designed to ensure the cohesion of its elements, have just terminated. I have been satisfied with the zeal and tone shown by all, also by the eager and patriotic attitude of the populations which have received us. Useful information has been derived. Each of you, moreover, has been able to take account of the difficult duties imposed on all ranks by the conduct of the units on a war footing and the satisfaction of their needs. We shall know how to strengthen ourselves still further so as to respond to the confidence which the nation places in its army.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received at Sheernes for H.M.S. Tyne to proceed to Bombay, with new crews for the Torquoise and Ranger, which are to be recommissioned for another term of service on the East Indies station.

THE Indian troopship Malabar, Captain Franshawe, which has been supplied with new triple expansion engines, has made a measured mile trial of her machinery in Stokes Bay previous to being transferred from the steam reserve. The trial was perfectly satisfactory, the speed under full power being higher than has yet been attained by any of the Indian troopers.

A LARGE number of changes will take place among the batteries of the Royal Artillery during the forthcoming relief season. At Woolwich, the headquarters of the regiment, notice has been received for a draft of Royal Horse Artillery to embark on Tuesday in the Malabar for Bombay. No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, which has been for some time at Woolwich, will go out in the same ship. Captain W. A. C. Sanders and Lieutenants Sankey and Rodwell will be in charge of the drafts. On the 1st prox. the Orontes will embark drafts of Royal Artillery from Woolwich and other stations for Gibraltar, the Cape, and St. Helena. Three days later the Euphrates is to leave with F Battery B Brigade, F Battery 3rd Brigade, and other drafts of horse and field artillery, from Woolwich, for Bombay.

A TRAVELLER'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a frequent traveller and have noticed, especially on the G. I. P. Railway, that the 2nd class carriages are more or less occupied by the native subordinates of the company, such as signallers, number takers, clerks and others going on leave or transfer, who would not travel by this class if they had to pay for it, and I think if a line were drawn that only those drawing above a certain salary be allowed to travel in this class, as is adopted on other lines, the travelling public would derive greater comfort than is at present afforded them in this class of carriages.

I trust the authorities will see their way of adopting some such course, which would prove a step in the right direction.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Oct. 3.

THE COST OF STREET IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—To avoid any misimpression that might arise from the brief report in your columns this morning of the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, allow me to explain that I gave my hearty support to Mr. K. M. Shroff's motion, demanding information on the question of set backs and street improvements. I did not merely suggest, as one might suppose from the report, the withdrawal of the word "exorbitant" in Mr. Shroff's motion as applied to the purchase of Mr. Mulji Barbhay's land, but I also admitted that this motion covered more extensive ground, and was of greater importance than the question raised by me on the previous occasion. The only reason why I agreed to the withdrawal of the word "exorbitant", as I took care to explain to the meeting, was that it anticipated a discussion which was yet to be brought on at the Corporation, and although I myself thought the price paid to be really exorbitant I also thought that an expression of opinion to that effect was not quite necessary until the discussion came on. With the exception of this one matter I spoke entirely in favour of the motion.—

Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO M. KABRAJI.

Oct. 4.

THE arrival of the Rasbotnik, a ship of the Czar's navy, at Havre furnished the opportunity of a great demonstration in favour of Russia. It chanced that as the corvette was entering the harbour the steamer Francois Premier, with a number of troops who had been taking part in the manœuvres in the departments of the Calvados and the Eure on board, was starting on her way to Honfleur. As soon as the two ships hove in sight of each other loud cries of "Vive la Russie!" resounded from the Francois Premier. The sailors of the Rasbotnik, crowding the deck and the yards, responded with cheers of equal volume, and as the two vessels approached each other the enthusiasm increased. The Russians waved their hats, shouting "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Armee!" while the troops headed by their officers, waving their *kepis* and their pocket-handkerchiefs in the air, cried again and again "Vive la Russie!" "Vivent les Russes!" As both ships had slackened speed and were now close to each other, the excitement knew no bounds, the cheers being caught up by the spectators of the incident on shore. At last the commanders made up their minds to separate, and as they proceeded on their respective ways the shouts were continued until the vessels lost sight of each other.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. P. S. N. steamer King Arthur sails to-day under Captain F. J. Raffin, for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and about forty-one passengers.

THE s. s. Wivenhoe, 1,225 tons, Captain R. D. Clark, which arrived in Bombay on Monday evening last, brought from Middlesbro' (Aug. 13), a cargo of railway materials as per G. I. P. R. Co.'s and other orders. Messrs. Hill and Greaan are her agents here.

THE s. s. Commilla, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and the following passengers from Coast Ports and Karachi, which she left on the 1st instant. The names of the passengers are:—For home—Mr. A. H. Muir, Mr. G. J. Stewart, Mr. F. Aitken and Mr. James Bennie; for Bombay—Assistant Apothecary Nudon, Lt.- Col. and Mrs. Cohill, and 433 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia	2319	J. G. Knock ..	A	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	C	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones.....	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Govino	1454	J. K. Brotherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Munro	1437	Jones	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Vivenhoe ..	1235	R. Clark	H J	Boyts Craig &Co
,, Bisagno	1498	S. Aupano	K	R. Rubattino.
,, Aston Hall..	2243	H. J. Moffat....	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2035	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates.
,, Eastbourne.	1509	J. Watson	N	Boyts Craig &Co
,, Etolia	2014	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Niagara....	1738	B. Cottier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kt. Errant..	2283	J. J. Mathews .	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	S. Beer.....	..	F. Muir & Co.
,, Sumatra....	1406	W. E. Breeze ..	..	Hajee Casum.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Cathay (s)	Ashdown ..	London.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Coast and Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Purulia (s).....	Robertson ..	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Bisagno, for China.
,, Kashgar, for China.
,, Arabia, for Gulf and Karachi.
,, Commilla, for Coast and Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s), 34 bales wool, G Rungoomal.
Etolia (s), 32 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 6 cases Indian condiments, Manekji Poonjiaji and Sons; 130 bales cotton pickings, T Dewraraj; 130 bales cotton twist, G Dwarkadass; 40 bales wool, G Dwarkadass.

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat (s), 140 cwts gum, D Khimji; 220 cwts gum, D Ramji; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunny; 240 cwts cloves, A Hemraz; 300 cwts gum and 10 cases mace, A Wellji; 22 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales hides and skins, H S H Jan Md; 25 chests opium (transhipped from H Balckow), The P and O Co; 8 bales hides and 27 cwts gum, J M Remtoola; 412 cwts niger seed cake, Glade and Co.

HAMBURG.

Ballaarat (s), 11 cwts ivory, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant (s), 320 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 750 cwts linseed, 225 cwts rapeseed and 188 cwts groundnuts, G Bharmull; 75 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagra (s), 95 cwts sandal wood, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 201 cwts linseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall, (s), 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Etolia (s), 501 cwts gingelly seed, J C Bushby an Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Timavo (s), 330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE

Timavo (s), 125 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s), 500 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Ranking, Surgn-Major, BI, 5th B C, on duty, from Mian Meer.
Truman, Col, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 3.

Sexton, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, Vety Surgn, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Poona.
Cole, Lt, BI Staff Corps, on leave, from Ecnpura.
Haynes, Lt and Adjt, BI King's Own Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Fasken, Capt, BI, 3rd Sikh Regt, from furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 4.

Dibben, Vety Surgn, BI, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow,
Galbraith, Br-Genl, Bo, on leave, from Simla.
Drury, Surgn-Major, BI Med Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Evans, Col, BI Adjt Genl's Dept, from leave, from England.
Moore, Major, BI R E, from leave, from England.
Davies, Capt, BI Staff Corps, from leave, from England
Kirke, Major, Bo, R E, from leave, from England,
Pringle, Lt, BI R E, from sick leave, from England.
Ellis, Lt, Mad R E, from leave, from England.
Hughes, Surgn-Major, Bo M S, from privilege leave, from England.
Davies, Surgn-Major, BI, 4th Sikh Regt, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Anderson, Vety Surgn, Bo A V D, on duty, to Karachi.

OCTOBER 4

Galbraith, Bgdr-Genl, on leave, to Poona.
Vanrenan, Major, BI 5th BI Cavy, on furlough, to Mian Meer.
Truman, Col, Bo 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Poona.
Lacy, Major, Bo, 2nd E T Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Davies, Capt, BI Staff Corps, from leave to Jhansi.
Ellis, Lt, Mad R E, from leave, to Rangoon,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 5th October, 1887.

1. As the Drill Season is approaching, Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in, as early as possible, rolls of their Companies corrected up to date. No Arms or Accoutrements can be issued until the corrected rolls are received.

2. There will be drill at Head-quarters this day, Wednesday, the 5th instant, from 9 to 10 p. m. Manual Firing and Bayonet exercises for trained Volunteers; squad drill for Recruits.

3. A meeting of the Clothing Sub-Committee appointed at last Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Captain Soundy's office on Monday next, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

4. There will be riding school for Recruits on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m. All are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

THE French lately proclaimed a protectorate over Wallis Island—a small and unimportant island in the Western Pacific, but lying midway between Samoa and Fiji, and therefore of some value in relation to those groups. It cannot be alleged that France has been in a hurry to acquire her new possession. The Marist Fathers have a mission in Wallis Island, and they have repeatedly urged France to take the natives under her protection. Until lately, however, the answer was always unfavourable, but the French Goverament have at last given way. The final step seems to have been accelerated by the persecutions in Tonga. Lavelna, the Queen of the Wallis Island natives, not long ago expressed her disgust at the brutality with which, in an island under British influence, the native Wesleyans have been treated. She became resolute in her determination to place her people, if possible, under French protection; and in complying with her request the French authorities have the satisfaction of knowing that they are giving effect to the wishes of both priests and natives. In the meanwhile close observers are of opinion that other annexations are impending in the Western Pacific.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IT was not until six o'clock on September 9th that the Indian Budget came on for discussion, and at that time there was not not nearly a quorum of members in attendance. Sir John Gorst, who is troubled with gout, had hobbled up the floor in readiness for his statement; but what with the pain he suffered, and the cheerless aspect of the nearly empty Chamber, the outlook was not calculated to inspire him to great deeds.

Before Sir John could secure an opportunity, however, the House was compelled to listen to a forty minutes' harangue from Mr. Bradlaugh. The member of Northampton has been constituted the champion of India and he discoursed earnestly on the manner in which England neglectf the intrest and welfare of 200,000,000 of her Asiatic subjects. At the fag end of the session, and in an empty House, it was impossible, he said, to deal even recently with the affairs of such a vast territory as that of India. The requirements of the different races were scarcely heeded; their grievances were ignored; and anybody who asked for more kindly and generous consideration was unanimously voted a bore. The whole system, in a word, was a disgrace to our rule, and dangerous to our supremacy. Having taken exception to our policy in Burma and condemned the favouritism that had characterised our dealings with the ruby mines, the member for Northampton resumed his seat. He did so amid approving cheers, with the consciousness of a man who had striven to discharge a thankless and onerous duty.

THE CREDIT OF THE NATIONS.

Sir John Gorst, the Under Secretary for India, then submitted his Budget. Sir John handled his subject with conspicuous ability, and managed to impart to his somewhat gloomy figures an air of hopefulness Having nothing really substantial to go upon, he very cleverly scored by "going upon credit." Taking the Stock Exchange as a test of financial soundness, he found the securities of England were most in request, and placed *her* at the head of *all nations. The credit* of the United States stood next, and then followed India. Canada, New South Wales, and Victoria occupied the next positions on the *test list of financial* securities; then followed France. And immediately afterwards came the Cape and New Zealand. The credit of Continental countries like Austria, Italy, and Russia was in no case so good as that of our own *dependencies, and the position of India was regarded* as the most pleasant feature of an admirable list.

THE STATEMENT BETTER THAN IT APPEARS.

The statement which had been circulated, as it appeared, *was not a very* prosperous one. Of the three years which were under consideration, the year 1885-86 showed a large deficit, and the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 *showed far too small a surplus*; but he was very happy to say that the condition of the finances of India were not quite so bad as the appearance of these figures would lead one at first sight to suppose. Although the deficit in 1885-86 was put down in the statement as 2,800,000 tens of rupees, that was not the real actual deficit. That was to say, India was not poorer by 2,800,000 tens of rupees, because in this year not only had the sum of 683,498 tens of rupees been applied in the reduction of debt but 589,000 and 500,000 making a total of 1,089,000 tens of rupees had been invested in the construction of railroads and 186,807tens of rupees in the construction of productive irrigation works,so that out of the expenditure of the year a total of 1,959,305 tens of rupees had been applied, either to the reduction of debttor to investments, or in increasing the assets of the Government of India and the true deficit was £842,421.

AN ESTIMATED DEFICIT.

Then, he said, the prospect for the year 1886-87, since he circulated his statement, had considerably improved. Taking into account the improved revenue and the increased expenditure, there had been a net improvement of £362,000, which would turn the surplus of 60,100 tens of rupees shown in his statement to a surplus of 642,100 tens of rupees. As regarded the year 1887-88, for which the statement showed a surplus of 16,700 tens of rupees, he was sorry to say that the prospects since the statement was circulated had become more gloomy for the prospective land revenue was 150,000 tens of rupees worse than the estimate. That was not altogether loss, however, because the improvement of 476,000 in the proceeding year meant that part of the revenue collected had gone into the account for the year 1886-87, which otherwise might have gone into the account for 1887-8. Then the anticipation of opinion was 200,000 tens of rupees worse than when the Budget estimate was framed. Salt has improved by 300,000, but he was sorry to say that the position as regarded Upper Burma, the Budget estimate for which showed a deficit of 1,770,500 tens of rupees, was made worse by an increase of army expenditure by 300,000 tens of rupees while there was an increase of army expenditure in India of 160,000 tens of rupees, making an increase of 460,000; and there was besides a prospective charge for housing the troops in Burma of 110,000 tens of rupees. Thus on the net result, the prospects were worse by 610,000 than when the estimate was framed in India, so that instead of there being now a prospect of a small surplus of 16,700 tens of rupees, there was an estimated deficit of 593,300 tens of rupees. He would remind the Committee, however, that it was the practice of the Government of India to make very cautious estimate of the revenue, and it was not a much to anticipate that the increase of revenue would more than make up the present estimated deficit of 593,300.

UPPER BURMA A BURDEN.

As to Upper Burma he must confess that financially it had been so far a disappointment. In the estimate for 1886-87 of his predecessor, the probable expenditure in Burma was reckoned at 770,000 rx., and the revenue at 665,000 rx.; but the revenue yielded only 297,400 rx. and the expenditure was 2,038,800 rx. Therefore, instead of the estimated net charge of 110,000 rx., there was a net charge of 1,741,000 rx. Although the estimate for this year was much less favourable than that of last year, he hoped it would at all events prove to be nearer the truth when the revised estimates came to be considered next year. The present estimate was that the Government of Upper Burma would entail a charge of £1,770,000, and since his statement was circulated telegrams had been received showing there would be an additional 3,00,000 rx. spent upon the army, and a probable addition of 1,00,000 rx. for housing the troops, which would swell the estimate of deficit to 21,70,500 rs. When the annexation was made, it was not expected that so heavy a charge would be thrown upon the revenues of India, and it was only fair to point out that for the present there was this heavy charge, although he hoped that the anticipations of the Government of India would be realised, and that in the not very remote future Burma, instead of being a burden, would pay its own way, and might even become a source of profit to the finances of India.

THE HAPPY HINDOOS.

In conclusion the hon. gentleman said it was common in this House and elsewhere to speak of the taxation of the people of India as if it was extremely burdensome but from the table he had prepared the Committee would see that the amount was not 2s. per head of the population, and when it was remembered that the amount which the people of this country had to bear was £2. 10s. per head, it must be admitted that the taxation on the people of India was very light. He ventured to say that the government of India was, on the whole one of the most beneficent in the world, or that the world had ever witnessed; that the government of India was, on the whole, administered in a more true sense for the benefit of the governed than any other government the world had ever witnessed—(cheers)—and that, so far from the people of India having ground for complaint because they were under the rule of great Britain instead of being under the rule of the tyrants who formerly held away over them, the natives had very good reason to be most grateful for the establishment and continuance over them of her Majesty's government. He moved the formal resolutions. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hanbury, Sir G. Balfour, Colonel Hill, and Mr. Gomley having addressed almost empty benches only some twenty members being present, Sir Richard Temple gave the House the benefit of his observations.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

It might be said he thought that the people of India would be discouraged when they heard of the Budget being brought before this House with diminished numbers and towards the close of the session. But he believed they might derive consolation from the fact that during this long protracted session scarcely an evening had passed without some question or other being propounded to the members of the Government regarding our great dependency in the East. (Cheers.) They might, further, derive hope from the fact that this Parliament add the Parliament immediately preceding, being the two Parliaments which were elected under a very extended franchise, contained a far larger proportion than any preceding Parliament of men practically acquainted with affairs in India. (Cheers.) And he was quite sure if in any way they reflected the feeling of their constituents, there was not a member who could not assure his Indian fellow-subjects that the mass of the electors did feel an abiding interest in the welfare of their fellow-subjects in the East, and that most hon. members present who were well acquainted with those regions could bear personal testimony to the fact that there was not a city or any great centre of intelligence in the United Kingdom to which most of them were not pressingly invited in order to give an exposition and explanation regarding the affairs of our Indian dependency. (Cheers.)

THE EXPENDITURE ON THE FRONTIER.

Now as regarded the general outcome of the finances he quite acknowledge that our expenditure on the North West frontier was alarmingly large. He also acknowledged that the deficit was very considerable, although he must say that the occupation of Upper Burma would sooner or later fructify a hundredfold. (Cheers.) And however much the hon. gentleman opposite might complain of the late Afghan war, there was no doubt it had left one effect behind it—namely, this, that it had placed us in a position of advantage in view of the possible approach of Russia to India which we had never before enjoyed. (Cheers.) He also acknowledged that the increase of the just and necessary expenditure upon public works was very considerable, especially when one remembered that it added greatly to what we knew as the loss by exchange Admitting all these things to the full, he ventured to assure that House and the country that the finances on the whole were satisfactory, and he made that assurance with some confidence, inasmuch as nineteen laborious years had elapsed since he first had to do with the finances of that country. One could not take this year or that; he must look at the finances over a series of years, and he was sure such a test as that would be found that a surplus rather than a deficit had been the rule; indeed, that deficit had been the exception.

A DEFICIT AN EXCEPTION.

There was a time at the beginning of that nineteen years' period when the finances of India were under a cloud for two particular seasons. In the first place they had been mixing up capital with revenue expenditure, and in the second place they had had to build palatial barracks for troops out of revenue. But these two great difficulties having passed away, taking one year with another, a surplus had been the rule and a deficit an exception, and every deficit had been satisfactorily accounted for. It must be remembered that India had defrayed the vast sum of between 15,000,000£ and 20,000,000£. out of revenue for relief of famine, and in the second place she had contributed very largely to the cost of the last Afghan war. On the whole, therefore, the finances of India were satisfactory. The preparations against the advance of Russia had been the cause of a deficit, but India was not the only country which had had to undertake such expenditure. *If the finances were satisfactory as* regarded the equilibrium between income and expenditure, he submitted that the taxation was light.

IS INDIA POOR?

In the interesting memorandum circulated by the Under-Secretary for India, not the least interesting point was the significant table showing how light the *taxation was upon the shoulders of the people of* India. He knew that hon. members opposite said *that the taxation might be light*, but that the shoulders of the people were weak and that the people were poor. (Hear, hear.) But "poor" was a *relative term*—(hear hear)—*and if their income* was small their wants were small and their requirements moderate; and if the doctrine were admitted that he who lived within his income was really rich and he who lived beyond it will really poor than the Indian people were better off than the populations of Europe. There numbers were increasing, their population was extending, there wages were rising, and their trade expending; they were exporting masses of edible produce and of precious metals. He would ask the Committee to judge for itself whether a country like this could be really poor. (Hear, hear).

INDIA'S INDEBTEDNESS.

With regard to the debt, he thought they had listened with the greatest interest to the statement of the Under-Secretary for India that this debt was incurred now not for war and unprofitable expenditure, but in beneficent expenditure that would bear fruit a hundred-fold. (Hear, hear.) This expenditure was divided into two portions—canals and railways. The question of canals was the only item with which he was somewhat inclined to quarrel in the statement of the Under-Secretary, as the result of the irrigation operations, especially in the south of India, was hardly set forth in the paper. There were now not less than 15,000 miles of canals, great and small, including main branches and distributors, affecting an area of 7,000,000 acres, and representing an expenditure of not less than 25,000,000£. It was the greatest work of the kind ever seen in any age or in any country of the world. (Hear, hear.) Then came the question of railways.

THE EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS.

Of all questions affecting the immediate future of India, the question of questions was that of railways. (Hear, hear.) Railways had changed the whole face of the country in India, and had modified not only its material but also its social condition, and made it a new country for a European habitation. But far more was required and the question was how this was to be done. It might be done by immediate State operations or by the guarantee system. This was open to great objection, as increasing the heavy loss to the State by exchange. At present we were halting between two opinions. If there were to be no more State operations, but private aid was to do the work, it was obvious that as long as people could get a guarantee either for a long or a short time they would never put their money into Indian railways without a guarantee. If a proper and fair chance was to be given to private enterprise, they must put their foot down and say that they would undertake no more State operations, and, if, after a full and complete trial, they discovered that private enterprise was not sufficient they would ultimately have to revert to the old system, because the country must be covered with a network of railways. The money market was not now favourable, but there were several instances of successful private enterprise in railways in India. The Bengal and North-Western Railway had been refezred to by the Under-Secretary, and there was another to the west of Calcutta which was doing well with native, and especially pilgrim traffic. If it was shown that no direct help would be given, except by grants of land, then there would be a chance of private enterprise being enlisted in this most important.

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

This question was connected with that of Indian wheat. Cheap wheat from India had been a blessing to the majority in England, although some might hold a different opinion. There was no doubt that there had been a great increase of wheat cultivation in India. The old supply of wheat had been always consumed in the country, and the extra amount exported to this country represented so much more added to the area under wheat cultivation in India. He had carefully considered the matter, and he believed that that was the soundest conclusion. The question arose how far this increase of the wheat area was to go on. It must be understood that they were not to expect any vast or sudden increase. The greater portion of the arable area of India was not suitable for wheat, and the great mass of the people did not live upon that species of grain. If there was to be an addition to the wheat-growing area it must be a gradual one, and not one by leaps and bounds. Then the question arose whether this area was now increasing. It had been gradually increasing for several years past, but at this moment it was arrested; whether it might spring forward again they could hardly tell. An addition stimulus might be given by the fact that America was not likely now to export so largely, but, after all, if there was to be a great exportation, prices must rise.

SOME BURNING QUESTIONS.

As to their defence, it was a common cause of anxiety that the naval arrangements and the coaling stations were not property seen to. With regard to the civil administration, it had been said that in order to stimulate the excise they were driving the people into intemperance. He gave that statement the most emphatic denial. If there was anytendency to intemperance, the Government of India would soon take steps to stop that danger. Anything further from the mind of the Government of India than the idea he referred to could not be imagined, and, indeed, very few populations were less liable to intemperance than the people of India. As to land it would not surprise the Committee to hear that all those vexed questions of which they heard so much at home about the registration of title, cheap transfer, administration, and codification had all been settled long ago by the Government of India.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

Now, turning to education, considering that in the last generation there was no education in India, fair progress had been made. They had an Educational Department, many colleges, high schools, and village schools by thousands, and now between two and three millions of children were being educated. No doubt that was a small number out of the 240 millions of a population in British India, and according to the English standard they ought to have 18 or 20 millions at school. But in India they had to proceed gradually and tentatively. Even the words technical education resounded in India as here, and it was even more required there than here.

THE HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE NATIVES

Coming next to the subject of the hopes and aspirations of the natives, he agreed that it would be well if their complaints could be brought before the House when there should be ample time for discussing them; but he felt sure with respect to those complaints that the evidence given on the side of the natives would often be rebutted by the evidence on the other side, and that if they were examined by an impartial tribunal a vast amount of vapid, frothy, and groundless fault-finding would be exposed. (Hear, hear.) It was sometimes said that the pledges which were given in 1858 by the proclamation had not been fulfilled. It had even been said in that debate that those pledges had been shamefully broken. That he utterly denied. (Hear, hear.) The pledges had only not been fulfilled to the utmost extent desired by the natives, because such fulfilment in one or even two generations would be impossible. Much, however, had been done since the proclamation—in fact, much more than was ever done before it. The salaries of the natives had been increased, their tenure of office had been rendered more certain, their promotion had been accelerated, and their right to furlough and pensions had been fully recognised. In consequence of the improvement in their position there had been marked improvement in their integrity and trustworthiness. Much had been done to advance them in the public service not only in ministerial officers but in high judicial and administrative posts. We might say to them as Queen Dido said to *Æneas Regni in larte locavi*, (Hear, hear.)

THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

They believed that the best kind of education for the people of India was to give them a practical share in the government of the country and representative municipal institutions had already existed for some time in Bombay and Calcutta. In the latter place it was difficult at first to make the people understand the meaning of the franchise and to induce them to go to the poll; but now they were no longer apathetic about the exercise of their electoral rights and would rise in resentment if those rights should ever be threatened. When the natives should have learnt that they had a share in the management of their own local affairs they would recognise that they had rights worth fighting for should a foreign foe ever try conclusions with us on Indian soil.

A VOTE OF WARNING.

Admitting all this, as he he said, he thought it right to utter a word of solemn warning against any attempt to carry too far the system which was now in process of development. There was much work in the public service which could not be performed efficiently by men who did not possess European nerve. There were certain offices which we must reserve to ourselves—(hear, hear)—and we ought certainly to preserve a preponderance of the European voice in the Legislative Council, for it was upon us that the responsibility of defending India would ever rest, and those upon whom that responsibility rested must keep the power of governing the country. (Hear, hear.) Although we might try to advance the natives in many civil capacities, there were certain *ministerial and administrative* appointments which must be held by Europeans; for in the hour of extreme danger—such as the Mutiny it was upon the courage, *resolution, energy, and tenacity of the Anglo-Saxon* alone that the Government must depend. (Cheers.) While we were doing our doing to the native we were undoubtedly benefiting ourselves, and he did not hesitate to say so, because after all the British Empire *did not exist only for the benefit* of the human race, but also for the promotion and advancement of British industry and trade. It was satisfactory to know that if we managed India well, if we promoted her interest, material, moral, and intellectual, we should secure the second greatest market in the world for our goods—China being the greatest. We had every motive for keeping India, holding and clinging to her; and we might be confident that in so doing we should be sustaining our position as an Imperial Power, and at the same time serving the interests of the constituencies which were represented in that House. (Cheers.)

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S IDEAS.

Sir G. Campbell thought that the Under-Secretary for India and the hon. baronet took a rather *couleur de rose* view of the state of Indian finances. So far from diminishing he thought we were very likely to have to increase the native army. The position of the frontier question could not be regarded with confidence, and, although it was satisfactory in itself to have come to a settlement with Russia, there was some force in the view that an elastic frontier might involve more risk than a fixed one, which we were bound to see was not transgressed, and the transgression of which must inevitably involve us in war. With a deficit of two millions sterling in the finances of Burma, and no prospect of that deficit being reduced and brought within reasonable limits in a short time, he was unable to share the view that Burma was likely to become a paying country. He regarded with great disfavour the reorganisation of offices by which men in the prime of life, whose services might with great advantage be retained, were pensioned off. On the whole the pessimist views which he had entertained had not been relieved by the facts and figures now laid before the committee.

Mr. Cossham maintained that there was not sufficient economy exercised in regard to the finances of India.

SIR JOHN GORST'S REPLY.

Sir J. Gorst, in replying, reminded the committee that the salt tax had been reduced from 2½ to 3 rs. to 2 rs., and that could not be said to be a very extravagant tax. During the last ten years the consumption of salt in India had very greatly increased. He would bring before the Secretary of State for India, who had interest with the Cabinet, the views of hon. members, and no doubt he would do his best with his colleagues to ensure on a future occasion that the financial statement be made at an earlier period of the session. (Cheers.) If they were able to remain in India without frontier defences and large military forces to protest the country against its neighbours civilised or uncivilised, and if the exigencies of their empire did not force upon them occasional expenses, no doubt they should be able to govern India at less expense, but it was no use saying what they would do if they were in a different position to that in which they were placed, and situated as they were in India, it would not only be the greatest folly, but the most criminal folly, towards those people, whom they were bound to protect, if they neglected those measures which, in the present state of the world and of the human race, were necessary for their preservation. He deprecated the practice of bringing general charges of extravagant expenditure against the Government of India and said that if hon. members really desired the expenditure to be curtailed, they ought to point out where they considered economy could be effected. With regard to the Burmese ruby mines, no compact had been entered into, and until the mines had been valued by an expert, who had been sent out to Burma for that purpose by the Secretary of State, no contract would be entered into. (Hear, hear.) It was an agreement with the Government that the covenanted servants were to have their pensions payable in pounds sterling, while the uncovenanted servants were payable in rupees. As regarded the consumption of alcohol, it was cheering to note that while it had decreased the revenue had increased, and illicit consumption had been put down. The policy was to put as high a tax on alcoholic liquor as was possible without producing illicit distillation. Under these circumstances he could not see how the Government could be accused of making the people of India drunken. (Hear, hear.)

After some further observations, the former resolution was agreed to, and the House resumed at twenty minutes to one o'clock.

GERMANY DEMANDING SATISFACTION OF BULGARIA.

THE Rustchuk paper *La Bulgarie* on the 23rd August publishes a statement that the German Vice-Consul at that place had been recalled on account of his scandalous conduct. By order of the Government, the journal on the following day published a formal denial of this assertion, and it was thought that the matter might be allowed to drop. On Tuesday, September 13, however, the Government received information that the German Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople had on that day presented a note to the Porte, requesting that passage might be permitted through the Dardanelles to three German war vessels, which would proceed to Bulgarian ports to demand satisfaction for the insult to the German representative. The Porte, before coming to a decision in the matter, requested M. Vulkovitch, the Bulgarian agent, to furnish particulars regarding the incident, which was accordingly done. The Bulgarian Government is momentarily awaiting the result of these proceedings at Constantinople, and in the meantime has decided to suppress the offending journal, and to prosecute the editor, the article having been published during the existence of the state of siege. This decision had been communicated to Baron Von Thielmann and to the Bulgarian agent at Constantinople, and it is hoped Germany will be satisfied with the measures taken by the Government.

The *Liberte* publishes a telegram from Constantinople, stating that Germany appears to have decided to take active steps in the Bulgarian question, and has asked the permission of the Sultan to send an ironclad squadron to the Black Sea. The telegram expresses the belief that the Sultan will accede to this request.

A later telegram announces that Germany has accepted the ap

THE MANIFESTO BY THE COMTE DE PARIS.

THE following are the most important passages in the long manifesto which the expatriated Comte de Paris has made to the representatives of the Monarchcial party :—

ADVISING THE MONARCHISTS.

Serious perils have been succeeded by apparent calm. Honour is chiefly due to the Monarchists in the Chamber, who have duly understood that the *role* they had to play was dictated by their numerical strength. If they represented but a feeble minority, it was their duty to confine themselves to energetic but uncessing protests. If they were in the majority, they would have to take upon themselves the responsibilities of power. But they are numerically strong enough to make their weight a factor in the decisions of the Assembly. However, the direction of affairs is not in their hands. They must, therefore, at present content themselves with defending Conservative interests and the public weal without aggravating the Parliamentary crisis with which the Republic is only too frequently visited.

TO ESTABLISH A MONARCHY EASY AND NECESSARY.

The apparent calm ill conceals the perils of the future. Electoral considerations, which govern the Chamber, itself all powerful, sterilize all efforts to re-establish order in the finances. The inability of the Executive power isolates France in Europe ; material tranquillity is barely guaranteed ; and, above all, the faction in the ascendent oppresses the remainder of the citizens. In short no one has confidence in the morrow. The situation imposes other duties on the Monarchists in the country. Not being shackled as regards the nation, as they are in Parliament, by a limited mandate, they have a larger task to fulfil. They must show to France how necessary to her Monarchy is and how easy its re-establishment would be. They must measure her with respect to imaginary dangers of transition, and prove that the transition can be legally effected. In vain does the Congress proclaim the eternity of the Republic. What one Congress has done another can undo, and on the day when France clearly manifests her wishes no obstacle of procedure will prevent the revival of the Monarchy. Whether or not the passions and sufferings of the people, played upon by criminal ambitions, lead to civil disturbance, so soon as a political faction has recourse to force in order to seize the supreme power, on the day when legality has been given over to plunder, the Monarchy will appear as the necessary instrument for the restoration of order and a pledge of concord.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MONARCHY.

But it is well that France should know beforehand what that Monarchy will be. The present moment is a favourable one to say it, to utter a warning that it will not mark a return to the past. It is necessary to demonstrate that the principle of historical tradition, with its marvellous suppleness, can adapt itself to modern institutions. It will introduce into the government of our democratic society the element of the balance which is wanting under the Republican *regime*. It will in this society play a part no less effective than the old European monarchies, which have undergone a peaceful transformation. If the Capet Monarchy constituted the unity and developed the power of France, despite of all the vicissitudes of our long history, it was because the origin of its grand minion was a veritable national pact—a pact concluded in the first days of its history between those who then represented the new-born France and the family whose lot it was to remain bound up with hers, alike in evil and in good fortune. This ancient pact will be again put into force in the name of France, either by Constitutional Assembly or by a popular vote. Though unusual under a Monarchy, this, last form is the more solemn, and is better suited to an act which is not to be renewed. Its affords without delay a solid foundation for the Constitution.

A STRONG BUT LIBERAL RULE.

A Government borne forward, as will be the Monarchy, by public opinion will have nothing to fear on the day of its accession to power from direct consultation with the nation. The choice of deputies will be made by direct universal suffrage. Thanks to its ancient origin and its new creation, the Monarchy will be strong enough to reconcile the practise of universal suffrage with guarantees of order which the country will demand. Disgusted with Republican Parliamentarism, the country will be anxious for a strong Government, because it understands very well that even a real Parliamentary *regime*, which, under the Monarchy, cast so much brilliance on the years 1815 to 1848, is not compatible with an Assembly elected by universal suffrage. The mechanism must be altered so as to adapt it to this new and powerful motor. Under the Republic the Chamber governs without control ; under the Monarchy the King will govern with the aid of the Chambers. Beside the Chamber of Deputies, equal authority will belong to the Senate, which will be for the most part elective, and will unite in itself representatives of the great forces and the great interests of society. Between these two Assemblies Royalty having Ministers as its intermediaries, and able to lean on one or other, will be enlightened and guided, but not condemned to subservience.

WHAT THE MONARCHY WILL DO.

It will be the duty of the Monarchy to restore economy to the finances, order in the Government, and independence in the administration of Justice. It will have to raise our position in Europe by peaceful means, to gain for us respect, and to make our alliance sought by our neighbours. Ministers who will serve it in the great enterprise will never be able to prosecue it to realistion with perseverance if they fear to see their efforts interrupted by a simple party accident. Constitutions avail only according to the spirit in which they are applied. France is well aware of this. It is important, therefore, above all, to convince her that the new Monarchy will be able to satisfy at the same time Conservative needs and the passion for equality. Under the protection of Monarchical Government, France will be enabled to recover in peace and labour her ancient prosperity. Thanks to the confidence inspired by the solidity of her institutions, she will have the authority necessary for treating with foreign Powers and seeking at the same time to lessen military burdens which are ruining old Europe for the benefit of the other parts of the world. Monarchy will grant to all forms of religious worship the protection which an enlightened Government owes to faiths which comfort the soul of man in the midst of his earthly miseries, elevate hearts, and strengthen courage. It will guarantee to clergy the respect which is due to them for the accomplishment of their mission, while restoring to the Communes in the matter of schools, the independence which tyrannical legislation tore from them. It will restore to France liberty of Christian education, and will secure to religious associations, as to the others, that freedom which will become, under certain conditions of public order, a right common to all Frenchmen, instead of being, as it is to-day, the privilege of party. Thus will religious peace, which they policy of intolerance has disturbed to its depths, be re-established. Monarchy will shelter military traditions, and by giving to the army an undisputed and irremovable chief, permanence of command at head will ensure solidity and discipline in all degrees of the hierarchy. Stability of Government will permit of the continuous study of problems which the condition of the labouring population of towns and rural districts raises, and of an endeavour to ameliorate their lot and alleviate their sufferings. Far from stirring up one against other different classes which combine to produce national wealth, the Government of Monarchy will seek to reconcile them, and thus to bring about social pacification in our society which is now in the course of transformation.

A BID FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The short period of sixteen years has been surging up from hamlet to capital what Republicans have called new social strata. Many new men have come up to win for themselves the position and influence they did not possess before. They would have acquired it under any other Government, for this legitimate progress of their condition is the fruit of the benefits of education, and of the slow ascent which, through centuries of our history, has brought together different classes of society ; but they think they owe it to the Republic. They will continue to enjoy it (and this they must be made to understand) under the ægis of the Monarchy. Maintenance of universal suffrage for all offices at present elective, and nomination of Mayors of Municipal Councils in rural communes will be their principal guarantee. In the same way modest servants of the State who have gained their situations by labour will not be dismissed because they hold it from the Republic. If, on the one hand, all victims of Republican persecution are sure of receiving the simple reparation due to them on the other, the exploiteurs and unworthy persons who debase their offices will alone have cause to fear accession to power of an honest and just Government. Monarchy will not represent revenge—conquering party on conquered—the triumph of one class over another. By raising above all competition the depositary of the executive power, it constitutes him supreme guardian of law, before which all will be as equal as they are at this moment. May all good citizens, all patrons whose hopes have been deceived, whose interests have been compromised, whose consciences have been wounded by the present *regime*, join the labours of the first hour to prepare the common salvation. May they second the efforts of him who will be King of all, and the first servant of France.

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THE PROSECUTION OF MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., who was arrested on Sunday evening, Sept. 11, at Kingstown was on the following Monday conveyed from Dublin to Cork. There was little or no demonstration at his departure from Kingsbridge, which took place before eight o'clock in the morning, but as the train proceeded there were popular demonstrations at the different stations at which the train stopped. Mr. O'Brien was accompanied by Mr Harrington. At Maryborough he delivered a short address which provoked an extraordinary outburst of enthusiasm.

DEFYING THE GOVERNMENT.

He said :—Fellow-countrymen, I have but time to say one or two words to you in acknowledgment of the kindly greeting which has been accorded to me. The Government has sought with brute force and with bayonets to silence the voice of those who speak on behalf of Ireland. But I can tell you this, that they will never succeed. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I can also tell you that I have never undertaken a journey in my life of which I felt more proud (Cheers.) Oppression and tyranny have never yet daunted brave Irish hearts, and, please God, my voice shall never yet be silent when I have the smallest opportunity of using it on behalf of Ireland, her people, and her cause. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) The whole of the Irish race throughout the world are watching with indignation the cowardly action of Balfour and the present Government ; but, despite all their efforts, we know that already we can perceive the dawn of victory and triumph for the people, the cause, and the dear old land which we all love so well. (Loud and prolonged cheers) during which the hon. member resumed his seat.

ARRIVAL IN CORK.

As the train approached Cork the demonstrations grew more enthusiastic. Cork was reached at a quarter to twelve, and Mr. O'Brien was accorded a very hearty reception. For an hour before he arrived a formidable number of police and military were drawn up outside the station. They consisted of a troop of Hussars, about 150 men of the Argyle Highlanders, about 20 mounted police, and 50 police, distributed at different points. Inside and outside the station was crowded, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to allow only a limited number of persons to be present. Many climbed up railings and succeeded in getting into the station by the back entrance, and every point of vantage commanding a view of the platform was eagerly secured.

THE MAYOR AND THE MILITARY.

When the Mayor arrived at the station at half-past eleven he expressed surprise at the presence of the military, and asked the officer in charge by whose authority they were there. The officer replied that it was Major-General Stevenson, commander of the Cork District, who directed that the military should be provided The Mayor immediately dispatched a messenger to Major-General Stevenson asking him to withdraw the military, and expressed his surprise that they should have been sent to the station without his (the Mayor) being consulted, as he was entitled to be. Major Stevenson did not reply to the Mayor—at least up till the time of the starting of Mr. O'Brien for the Court-house no communication was received, and the military remained at the station. The Mayor likewise spoke to Mr. Gardiner, R.M., and complained of the action of the authorities in ignoring the Mayor of the city, and asserted there was not the slightest necessity for the display of military and police, as it was the interest, as well as the determination, of Mr. O'Brien's friends to maintain peace and order, but the presence of the military, with fixed bayonets, and the police with their batons and rifles, were calculated to have a very irritating effect. Mr. Gardiner said he did not anticipate that there would be any attempt at release or disturbance of any kind, and believed everything would pass off quietly.

JOURNEY TO THE COURT-HOUSE.

As it was, the crowding at the station and around it was very severe, but Mr. O'Brien was with difficulty extricated, and taken into a waiting-room. Here he stated that he would not agree to a proposal of Mr. Gardiner's that the Mayor and Head Sheriff should escort him to the jail and be responsible for his custody. He explained that he would be very glad if the Mayor and the Head Sheriff accompanied him, but he would decline to go to jail voluntarily. Shortly afterwards, Mr. O'Brien, the Mayor, High Sheriff, and the Head Constable, who had Mr. O'Brien in custody, got on an outside car, which was preceded by mounted police, and followed by the Hussars. The journey along the route to the Court-house was a continued triumphal progress. Handkerchiefs were waved from the windows of the houses, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

THE COMMITTAL.

At the Court-house the proceedings were formal. Mr. Carson, who prosecuted, asked that Mr. O'Brien should be committed to jail until the next Petty Sessions. There was nothing else to be done at present, and he asked was there any objection to this course ?

Mr. Harrington—I appear here for my friend Mr. O'Brien. I have nothing to say except that Mr. O'Brien thinks it his duty to protest against the constitution of this Court and the whole proceedings under which he has been brought to trial. He thinks it is an infringement on his right as a representative of the people, on the right of public meeting, and on the right to address his constituents. I have nothing else to say at this stage.

Mr. Eaton—Mr. O'Brien acts from what he considers motives of public duty, and we must do the same. Our duty is a very simple one. It is merely one of procedure. We are not trying the case, but merely remanding it for future hearing. It is my duty to grant a committal in this case to the next Petty Sessions day for the Mitchelstown district. You understand, Mr. Harrington, that Mr. O'Brien will be treated in jail as an untried prisoner ?

Mr. Harrington—I have had some experience of it.

The warrant was then made out, District Inspector Cotter, on his application, being charged with its execution. The journey to jail then commenced, and, as before, cheering crowds lined the route. At the jail there was some stone-throwing, and the mounted police dispersed the crowd. Two men were arrested, but Mr. Gardiner released them on Mr. Lane, M. P. promising that he would tell the crowd and the band to go away.

MURDER OF A HEAD CONSTABLE BY MOONLIGHTERS

HEAD CONSTABLE Whelahan was murdered by Moonlighters at Ballycastle, near Lisdoonvarna, county Clare, on Sunday night, Sept. 11. Having been informed that an attack was to be made on the house of a farmer named Thomas Sexton, Head Constable Whelahan went thither in plain clothes on Saturday to make inquiries. He learned beyond doubt that an attack was projected, and took twelve armed policemen to Sexton's house on Sunday night. Sergeant Brady and four Constables secreted themselves in the house, and Sergeant Kenahan and another party occupied some out-offices at the rear of the dwelling-house. The remainder of the policemen were posted around the house to watch the different approaches to the premises. The head constable, with Constable John Connell, posted himself close to a stack of turf almost midway in the direct passage from the road to Sexton's front-door. The Moonlighters did not, however, come by this way, but passed down towards the left-hand side of the house, evading the police. The night was dark, and the first intimation the police had of the approach of the men was when Sergeant Brady and his men on guard inside, about a quarter to ten o'clock, heard a knock at the back-door of the house. On the door being opened by Sergeant Brady, five men four of whom were armed with guns or revolvers and wearing red handkerchiefs over their faces, rushed in and made for Sexton. The marauders were taken aback at the unexpected appearance and readiness of the police ; but they made a determined resistance to the efforts of the constabulary to overpower them. The Moonlighters, who are all young muscular men, fought in the narrow room with the courage of despair. Policemen and Moonlighters became so inextricably mixed up that neither side dared fire for fear of killing their comrades, although all the policemen and most of the Moonlighters were armed with rifles, and some with revolvers. The combatants therefore, used sticks, clubbed rifles, and chairs, which, in the hands of a strong and determined men, were formidable weapons. Three of the five man who entered were made prisoners ; but two others succeeded in getting clear of the house, and had passed the doorway by the front, when they were seized by another party of police, and a second struggle onsued. It was while this second encounter took place that Head Constable Whelahan lost his life. Some of the attacking part were rushing away, seeing that matters had gone against them, when the head constable seized one of the men and held him fast. The two men closed, and when Constable Connell advanced to his superior officer's assistance he was overpowered and beaten and kicked insensible. In the meantime, Whelahan and the man whom he arrested were struggling on the ground when another of the Moonlighters with a gun dealt the head constable seized fearful blows on the head, causing a fracture through which a person could easily pass his closed hand. In a few minutes afterwards Constable Connell crawled up to Sexton's house and apprised the police inside of what had occurred with the result that the head constable was removed to Sexton's house only to brathe his last shortly after medical assistance had arrived,

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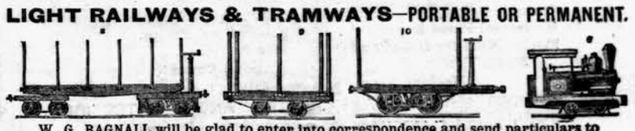

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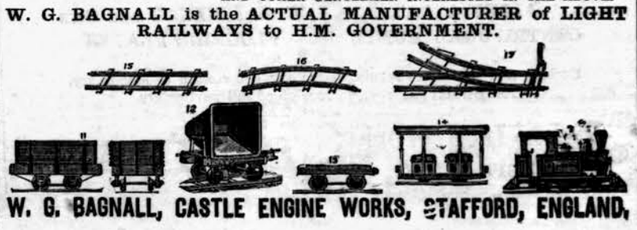

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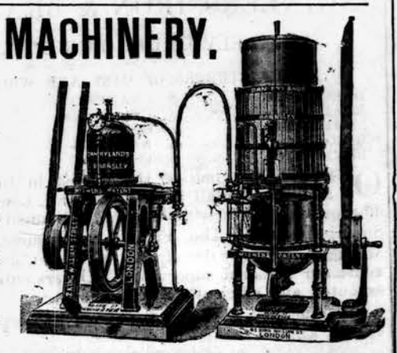

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Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

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Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

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Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.
10th January, 1887.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post. C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction. JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

"I have received a small tin of your HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

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SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

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Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars.

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